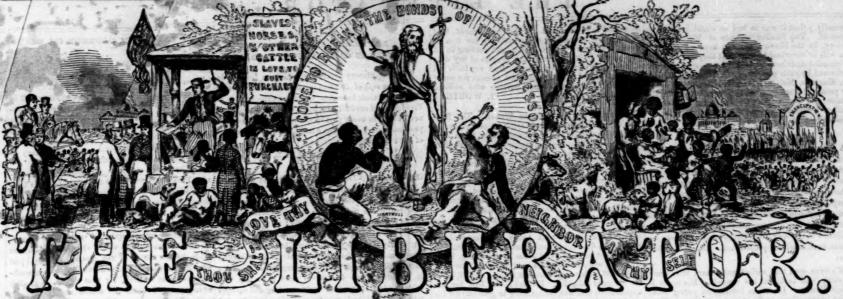
redirected, (POST PAID),

To Adversisements making less than one square inmed three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ansylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanthe of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-OCINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights : but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOUT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind and must seate in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 1.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1515.

- WILLIAM BLIEBY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WEECH OF THE VIRGINIA MADCAP, GOT The Reception of the Southern Medical Studens in

Richmond from Philadelphia-Threatened War against England and the Northern Abolitinistsde. de., de. of the New York Herald.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22, 1859. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22, 1899.
Two hundred of the Southern medical students united here, yesterday, from Philaselphia by the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. They see met at the depot by the Faculty of the Medical College of this city, the attaches thereof, and a isonatation from the Southern Rights Association, the string castless and ribbons of different colors. wearing rosettes and ribbons of different colors ish them from the mass of citizens who The train reached here about half t three o'clock in the afternoon, when the deleadents towards the Executive mansion, to pay beir respects to the Governor. For fully two hours fore the cars arrived, the streets along the region the depot were literally blocked up with the bled to witness the arrival. The enthuasm displayed, as the train neared the depot, sursed anything I have seen for some time. Along route, from the cars to the Executive mansion neesant cheering was kept up. Our most re-stable eitzens engaged in the reception ceremony, so great seems to be the satisfaction which this so great seems to be the satisfaction which this e has afforded, that any amount of money could ised here to do whatever would be deemed necsary to contribute to the comfort of these new mers. As the procession entered the square, it and towards the Washington monument, and marching round it to afford the students an seeing the statues, it moved on wards the Governor's mansion. SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

Just as the procession formed in front of the manin the crowd called for three cheers nor Wise, which were given in tones that ar and wide. The Governor was standing front of the mansion door, and when the cheering abided, he descended the steps and took his stand apa a granite-block in the sidewalk, which is used a carriage-step. Here, again, the cheering was serwed, and kept up for fully five minutes, the ades meanwhile waving their handkerchiefs from midows of the houses outside the line of Capitol pare. Never have I witnessed such a degree of shusiasm as hailed the Governor's presence.— her after cheer was thundered forth from the imse assemblage, in which the medical students in that the crowd was not content to keep at any passnable distance from him, but rushed in a mass wend the step upon which he stood. In fact, the gater portion of the space fronting the Executive mission was occupied long before the regular pro-cesson entered. The members of both houses of the Legislature were present, and joined warmly in use. As soon as order was restored. Gov.

Sons of Virginia, who come back to us from Phladelphia, we welcome you! [Cries of 'higher higher up! ] The Governor here changed his position, and ascended the steps leading to make entrance of the building, when he again restand his speech. Sons of Virginia and of the Sith, I say, who come back to Virginia, we welcome you. [Applause.] You come back to a pring mother—a mother of whom you may well be proud. She has populated the South, she has b proud. She has populated the South, she has populated the Southwest; she has given to the naspulated the Southwest; she has given to the Mississippi; she has sent her sons to colleges to learn and enlighten; she has given her children, her treasure, her blood, all such talent and virtue as no State ever gave to acommon country. From Washington down, she ha given to this common country the chief elements which form the basis of its grandeur and is greatness. [Applause.] Bound to Union, bound in evotion to self-sacrifice, she has done what would have could have exhausted any other people—she has all up a nation, and yet is still herself a million toold have exhausted any other people—and half strong. [Applause.] Her people have too to Alabama, to Mississippi, to Louisiana, to lias, and to Kentucky; and every State in the Northwest is her offspring. Latterly her professional sons have been in the habit of going to the North to learn the art of curing the human frame. Would to God that the only disease in our country ould to God that the only disease in our country is the physical disease, the natural, the medicable case which is merely upon the flesh of the chil-em of men! Would to God that all our diseases we medicable, of such only as can reach the pure! Art could soothe, if not cure, such diseases, that is now the metal to the pure in the could be about the pure! hat is now the matter with this nation besides far, besides epidemic, besides those diseases which pidd to the art of the Faculty? What is it now that besets this nation, that but yesterday was tang and blooming, and vigorous as a Hercules in weakle? What is the matter with our nation, familed by ndel by fathers higher, nobler, greater, more knows than any in Roman or Grecian history? th, high as the heavens, broad, as we thought, erse, what is it that now makes the parts four republic of confederated States fly apart?

11 God, this looks more like dissolution; this looks more like political death; this looks more like struction of the work of Washington, than anychildren come back from a sister State! We wel-come you with warm hearts; you shall be taken as to thebosom of a mother. [Applause.] But, sons of Viginia, why, why could you not live in the midstof a sister State? I say it without affectasay it without allecta-fies, I say it without stage trick, that at this ment I feel upon me a heaviness, a sadness about or someon country I never ict before. Churches I hae seen split, but the 'drum ecclesiastic' tap ing locale of the country I have a constant of the country I have been split o esin of bloody war, in the midst of which 'm battle stampe his foot, and nations feel the stock.' In this contest of the pulpit, it may be a wasol controversy—sectarian controversy—it may be difference between the elect and the Armenian; is may be a difference between the Protestants and the Catholics. These wars are worn out in the world. Separation of churches do not alarm me. But what is this? Without distinction of creed, without distinction of party, without distinction of politics, as one mass, we see our people separated. As I have said to the military, to day, my friends, I may to you here now in civil life, I mean to stand by my State, I mean to stand by my State, I mean to stand by my rights of property, I mean to stand by my rights of property, I mean to stand by my moral rights of honor, and I mean to stand last, but not least, by my political rights in this nation, the highest of which, in a national point of view, is the Constitution and the Union of these States. [Tremendous applause.] If any black Republican, if any Abditionals if any fool. battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the

where, turn where you will, our daries about of a ready against the whole North when I Yankee churns; in the parlet nothing is to be found but Northern manufacture; turn to the mantelplee, and every one has a Yankee clock; and so, in fact, in regard to every donestic requirement. I will not advise you to break up all these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things now adays had be carried into Candda. (Tremendous applause). I shall not be contended and the control that have not a population that have been pent up in work-shops, we have a population that have been pent up in work-shops, we have a population that have grown up in Heaven's sweet air, under Heaven's bright sun, in the corn-field. (Applause). If we had men of old that could speak to the hearts of the people, and we have the people now, as ever, with hearts to

the institution that is rising; the institution that is to make a reputation, is the one where, if you are carnest and zealous in your search after science, you will derive most benefit. The school that is unknown and unsung to fame—there is the place to get the waters of the true Pierian spring. One of the best scholars that ever Virginia could boast of—I mean that great, that illustrious citizen of this town, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, was the only man I ever saw in America that pronounced a-c-c-p-t-a-b-te-correctly. That man told me what the correct pronounciation was. I replied, 'Walker don't say so.' i don't care for Walker, sir, 'said he. 'Then,' said I., 'Johnson don't say so.' it don't care, 'said he, 'for what Johnson says.' Well, then,' said, he, 'for what Johnson says.' Well, then,' said the white was also the the say of the Legislature of the Legislature of Virginia in the olden times, in the country of the country, the recommendation of the late of the white was the register of the white was the register of the was the register of the white age in the was the register of the white age in the was the was the register of the was the

to take this Union from me, they shall not do it.

I will fight first. (Applause.) If the Union is to bring shall not availit to drive me from the Union. I will fight first. (Applause.) If the Union is to bring shall not availit to drive me from the Union. I will fight first. (Applause.) It was not be driven from under the flag that filtants over that Capitol, and over the Capitol and we have the capitol at the country is made safer yet. (Applause.) I was not be originated in the country will yet be safe. (Applause.) And we flow that the last war with begland was flower than the last war with begland was flowly to the were wars, for any a rea to be driven out, it is shall be those who seek to drive me out. [Applause.] Jackson said, and I will repeat his worst, it is shall be those who seek to drive me out. [Applause.] Jackson said, and I will repeat his worst, "The Union shall be preserved." It shall be preserved by force of arms, if in no other way. [Applause.] I also are the men of inval power that I take them to be place are the men of will, if the Suthern people are the men of inval power that I take them to be controlled to the plants of the warms of the mass hall will drive into Canada. every black republican, every blook, treasure, virtue, intellect, everything in short that was necessary to maintain and strengthen this Cinno. Now let her call home her children. When the control is a state of the control of the cont man, waiting on me. Mr. Chapman was a most eloquent orator, and as eloquent in colloquy, and I was too sick to relish his colloquy. On one occasion I got tired of his conversation, and said to him, 'Doctor, have you no patients to attend?' Says he, 'Sir,' in his nasal tone, 'I have killed almost all, and cured the rest.' [Laughter.] Said I, 'Sir, have you no lectures to write? for God's sake leave me alone.' Says he, 'Sir, I wrote my lectures forty years ago, and I only have now to furbish them up with a few new anecdotes.' [Laughter.] 'Doctor,' said I, 'will that do in this enlightened age?' 'Yes,' said he, 'it is good enough to make corn crackers for Virginia.' [Loud laughter.]

There is more philosophy in this anecdote than perhaps you may now likely give to it. Those high pretending institutions, after they get their fame up, have more of pretension about them than there is of reality in them. The institution that is young: the institution that is rising; the institution that is one where, if you are carnest and zealous in your search after science, you will derive most benefit. The school that is unknown and unsung to fame—there is the place to get the woold have said that all he could do was what he said he could do at Harper's Ferry. (Laughter.) If the British minister had demanded that this mad-

brawny arms and patriotism of this people, the Normand South will unite to drive every scoundrel traitor out of it, until the country is made safer yet. {Applause.} Let you and me stand together, and our country will yet be safe. (Applause.) And we may pursue our vocations, the mechanic arts or professions, whatever they may be, in peace, as we have pursued them, until again as in the natural tendency pursued them, until again as in the natural tendency is feasions, peace and plenty and proud pre-eminence by broke forth into hearty and prolonged applause; and this scene was repeated when Edward Everett, in his speech on the same occasion. alluded to the Abolition work of the pulpit. We see that Dr. Nathune, in his capital speech at the New York wing, gave these Abolition ministers so

sinia—look at her means—look at her plantations—look at her rising cities—look at her metropolis growing in its gigantic proportions—look at her great West that is now beginning to wake up, and look rich and blooming. (Applause.) Look at old Virginia turning green again with a hue more beautiful than that of the green valley of the Nile. (Applause.) Her people were never more intelligent—her people were never in better spirits—they have all the provisions of peace, and all the munitions of war. We say the tobacco belongs to Virginia—Louisians says the cotton belongs to her. It is not true. New England says the loom belongs to her. It is not true. New England says the loom belongs to her. This is not so. They are but filaments of interest, elements which enter from North to South and from South to North; so that they cannot be rent assunder without destroying the vital functions of both. (Loud applause.) The cotton is raised by the Southern planters, but the cotton gin and spinning jenny of Northern manufacture, are elements of its production and perfecting. The hoe and the plough, of Northern manufacture, are elements of its production and perfecting. The hoe and the plough, of the tobacco in Virginia. If the people of New England make the loom and the broom-handles (laughter), the cotton and tobacco are produced in the South, and enter into the manufacture of the loom and the broom-handles. We are united by all the society of the loom and the broom-handles are united by all the society of the loom and the broom-handles are united by all the society of the loom and the broom-handles are united by all the society of the loom and the broom-handles the united by all the society of the loom and the broom-handles are united by all the society of the loom and the loom and the loom and the broom-handles are united by all the society of the loom and looked are united by all the and the broom-handles. We are united by all the Gospel is peace on earth and good will towards reciprocities of interests—we ought to be united by the Revolutionary recallections of our common suf- [Applause.] Frings and common glery in the past. (Applause.)
These Northern abolitonists are the disunionists, and if their own authorities don't make them becare themselves, we will have the power to do so. What shall be done? In the first place, I would the solution of the soluti and if their own authorities don't make them bear were themselves, we will have the power to do so. What shall be done? In the first place, I would tell the Yankees, you can't have those five millions worth of oysters you take yearly out of the Chesapeake Bay any longer. I would tell them that they could have no longer the half a million a year they get by insurances out of Virginia. Let all who desire to insure their lives or property, do so on the cesponsibility of the State, and pay the premium into that treasury. I would not only save the oysters and insurance money, but the coal that is emisseded in the earth. (Applause.) I have been igning patents for the last three months for the world, and if you ask who own them, you will find that they are chiefly in the possession of Northern men, or at least will be before twelve months. They buy land at two cents an acre, and one peck of the Ritchie coal will thus purcuase a whole acre of land. I would possess ourselves of these sources of wealth I would then arm the people. I would appoint a committee to examine the statutes of the Northern States that are hostile to our constitutional rights. The statutes are to be found in the library of this State. I would lay my hand upon these statutes, I would repeat it, repeat it; repeat it; and after making these demands three times, I would asy—'Repeal these statutes, I would repeat it, repeat it; and after making these demands three times, I would asy—'Repeal these statutes, I would repeat it, repeat it; and after making these demands three times, I would asy—'Repeal these statutes, I would seep who had censured because of the second of the seep when in peace when alive.'

But I belong to a king; I am a monarchist. I am a the pictor of deace of fice of the ministry to mislead men [tremendous applause, and carrying them away into anarchy and sedition. [Renewed applause.] I am content with holding no higher position than a minister of Christ, to help men to heaven when they. die, and to keep them in peace when alive.'

Fro

Gov. W.—I have tried to demonstrate to all, of all parties, that, at all events, I am a Virginian.

The statutes are to be found in the library of this State. I would lay my hand upon these statutes, I would repeat it, repeat it, and after making these demands three times, I would are her conservative men. You must fight single-handed in future, and maintain those conservative principles which you profess to respect. I would any to the Northern conservative men. You must fight single-handed in future, and maintain those conservative principles which you profess to respect. I would as you the North—'You shall quit warring upon us.' I would call, above all, upon the President of the United States to demand of England that she should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be used as a place of refuge for violators of our laws and disturbers of our peace.

A Voice in the Crowd—Will you make this demand in 1801 if you are elected President?

Gov. Wis—All I have got to say in reply to that is, just try me. (Tremendous applause.) If you want to find that out, all you have to do is to put me there. (Applause and langither.) I will tell you, my friends, I won't let a Virginia regiment pass three times back and forward by the Whit House, without poking my head out of the window and asking:— Brothers, what's he matter? 'I tremendous applause.) I have detained you too fong. All have to say to the people at large is, that is a proud satisfaction, coming in as I did into this office four years ago, with our people mearly divided in twain by a mere political question—not withstanding the hot campaign of '55, notwithstanding the hot campaign

A Voice—We are all with you now.

Gov. W.—I have tried to demonstrate to all, of all parties, that, at all events, I am a Virginian. (Applause.) Without respect to persons or party, I tried taithfully, justly, impartially, without favor, but not without affection, to do my duty. (Tremendous applause.) To-morrow morning I shall take my leave of you. I am sorry that I have not more time to spend with the young gentlemen who come back to their nursing mother; but thope that God's blessing may rest upon you; that every man of you may be made, in the hands of God and in your own virtues, a blessing to your State, to cure her disease in peace, or to apply the lint and the tourniquet in war. (Applause.) And I trust that the God of battles—that God who preserved Washington to be worthy of a perennial monument—will still guard our country, and preserve it in peace. (Loud applause.) If war comes, may He preserve us, our hearths and our homes, and enable us to stand the brunt of any trial we may be called upon to meet. I feel ready, and I hope that every man in his private and public espacity, will not only bind on himself his armor and shoulder his musket, but that he will make greater preparation still—that he will make greater preparation sti

York meetings, have vindicated the North from the aspersions of those who assail all Northern men. These men have done good service to the cause of the Union, and have merited, and should receive the thanks of every Southern man. If in former life any of those gentlemen have entertained and expressed sentiments different from their last speeches, and they bring forward a change of opinion, let it be received as evidence of their earnest love for the Union, and their determination to preserve and protect it. In the name, on behalf of the Democracy of Virginia we thank them one and all, and bid them God speed in their work of reformation.

From the Mobile Tribune.

There seems to be a universal movement down East against the fanatics. What it will result in is yet to be seen. Some of the dealers there in fabrics which are used within the South have already sufwhich are used within the South have already suf-fered by the absence of the usual 'orders' which they receive from our merchants. These men feel that the indulgence of sectional prejudices is costly; and they are beginning to swell the outery against fanaticism. Being thus in a way to look into the subject, we shall expect them to become presently as good constitutional men as we of the South. If they put down the knaves and fanatics, we see no reason why the Union may not be durable.

So prosperous are our States, that one year ago there was the indice half-mosition in respect to the North. Progress of the was no new provocation to arouse them to anger. The invasion of Virginia by 'Old Brown' has changed all this.

From the Demopolis (Ala.) Gazette.

Gentlemen, you are too late! If such sentiments as you entertain were held by a majority of the Northern people, the Union might be perpetuated —but you are in a minority, and it is folly to talk of our living together as members of the same Confederacy, when a majority of the North sympathize with efforts to butcher our people by the hands of our slaves. The North hates the South. The South hates the North. They are at this time bitter enemies. Can they continue as members of the same Confederacy? We believe that we can live independent of the North. Our great staples will surround us with commercial friends the most powerful on earth. We cannot live in a union with people who are our bit-ter enemies. New York City merchants who trade with the South might as well try to dam up the Mississippi river with bullrushes as to stop abolition fanaticism in its onward crussed against slavery. iem in its onward crusade against slavery.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist

We have already taken occasion several times, to express our opinion of these Union demonstrations at the great commercial centers of the North. They cannot satisfy or re-assure the South. It does not doubt the devotion of the cities of the North to the doubt the devotion of the cities of the North to the Union, which has built them up, and does not want any declaration of that devotion. What it does want is action, by the organized conservatism of the North, at the polls, which shall reform its politics, and place in the councils of the nation representa-tives who will ascert and maintain its constitutional rights. The great Union meeting of New York may prove to be a movement in that direction; otherwise prove to be a movement in that direction; otherwise it will prove to be a worthless demonstration, so far as the South is concerned in it.

From the New Orleans Courier

deavor, at least, to comprehend the plain truth in this matter. She must reform altogether the policy which she has been following towards us for many years past, and particularly for the last five years. nust give us evidence that the sentiment pro-ned at Philadelphia, Boston and New York, is shared by the rural population throughout her bor-ders. Will the North, can the North accomplish this? Let us wait with all our remaining patience before taking our final and irrevocable resolve; and find out whether the Northern people really love the white man more, and the negro less, than now ap-

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.

It is with no little satisfaction that we have wit-It is with no little satisfaction that we have witnessed of late some evidences of a reaction and return to a wholesome state of public sentiment at the North. May we not hope that the fanaticism upon the subject of slavery, like every other fanaticism that has heretofore existed in the world, may have its zenith and its nadir? It never yet has succeeded in controlling the action of a great people for any considerable length of time, and its decline has always been more rapid than its rise. We may be inspired, too, by the hope that those who have been active in giving it birth and growth and strength, have at last seen the deformity and monstrosity of have at last seen the deformity and monstrosity of their own progeny, and have been the first in de-nouncing it. This is a thought worthy of consider-ation by the philosophical statesman. Is this cru-sade against slavery at the North purely a fanatical feeling? If so, can it permanently govern even the free States?

The vast Union meetings in the principal cities give token of a healthy feeling, and we believe that the ballot-box will furnish convincing proof of the sincerity of their intentions.

From the Richmond Whig.

All that the Southern people ask is to be let alone and that, certainly, is not agitation. The North has not only transpled upon our Constitutional rights, but a body of men have invaded Southern soil, armed and equipped with a thousand spears, to be put into the hands of a servile race, to cut the throats of men, women and children. Southern men—citizens of Virginia—the State that gave birth to Washington—have been dragged from their beds and murdered like dogs on the road-side, and when we complain of these wrongs and outrages, we are called A-g-i-t-a-t-o-r-t-! Pray, what are we agitating? Why, simply, whether or not we had better submit or contend for our Constitutional rights—whether we had better give up all as lost or contend for honor. The South cannot yield—the North can. In the North slavery is but an abstract question, whilst in the South it is a practical one.

From the New York News, Dec. 24th.

From the New York News, Dec. 24th.

There can be no agreement arrived at. Free Soilers are not to be trusted. The South cannot sit in Convention with them. Nor will the people's delegation from this State sit in Convention with them. If any section of the party or the delegates from other States shall be so far lost to the great cause of constitutional conservatism as to desire a recognition of the bogus Free Soil delegation, those delegates must look somewhere else for votes to elect their candidates than to New York. We shall openly repudiate, not only the infidelity, but the doings of anybody so lost to the dictates of common political honesty. We would rather have an open Black Republican administration, and 'let the Union slide,' than to have a mongrel one, half Abolition, and the rest railroad, nigger and plunder.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch. THE EXODUS.

The city police have been relieved of a constant source of solicitude. All the disorderly Southern students, who have given so much trouble to the municipal authorities already during the season, have patriotically resolved to leave the city for the city's good, and will now inflict upon the suffering South their riot, drunkenness and folly. The decent, orderly majority of medical students, who have too much sense 'to cut off their noses to spite their faces,' remain, and will go through the term with to themselves, receiving those advantages Union can only secure. The seceders have in the last act of their folly inflicted an injury upon many por boarding-house keepers and tailors, to whom they owe large bills; and it is possible they will make it a test of their patriotism that they shall make that test of their patriotism that they shall never pay a debt owing to any iNortherner. The parties that have incited this exodus are 'professors' in badly-organized 'one-horse' colleges in Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, and other States, which 'institutions' never could command the confidence of the people of the neighborhoods where they are located. The cause of this stamare located. The cause of this stam-ause the people of this city permit the the right of speech, according to the of Pennsylvania, and will not consent Constitution of Per that persons who hold opinions different from those of the great majority shall be prevented from saying whatever they think, by threats of personal violence or the use of vitriol. The rash course taken by these misguided young students will have its effect upon their whole lives. Either they will come sneaking back to Philadephia before the next annual Commencement, or they will remain to study their profession, under every difficulty and disadvanseminaries that are without apparatus. clinical advantages, or scientific teachers sult will be that, long after the memory sult will be that, long after the memory of the temporary and unnecessary excitement which exists at present among a few people shall have passed away, the medical patriots will struggle with the disadvantages of an imperfect medical education, feeling the sober truth, that in consequence of their rashness, want of proper judgment, and that tolerance of opinion which every true American should show to his fellow-citizens, they have made themselves quacks instead of scientific physicians. The following jeu d'esprit is from the New York

CHARGE OF THE MEDICAL LIGHTHEAD

ED BRIGADE. [THREE YEARS AFTER TENNYSON.] Right from the jaws of Death Rushed the mad section-is Wretched dissectionists, All out of breath.

All out of breath.

Letting the fee go, down to the depot
Rushed they—three hundred!
Medical sawbones all—
Heedless of jawbones all—
Thinking of rawbones all!

Curse the North! was their cry—
Their not to vason why Theirs not to reason why,
But like young colts to shie,
Lest the grim ghost o Brown
Tumble the Union ....!
Oh, funny three hundred!

Duns to the right of them, Urging the flight of them! Landlords to left of them, Laundresses 'reft of them, Debit-ties sundered! Warrants pursuing them, Sheriffs undoing them— Thus rushed the secessionists, Rabid processionists— Funny three hundred: Grinned the Professor's phiz; Pupils sole loss it is;
Paid was the entrance fee,
No more their gold they'd see,
Would the three hundred.

Disunion in college, Confusion of knowledge, Misusion of porridge
Was well for a forage,
Had fathers not wondered! Flashed the parental damns:

Senatorial telegrams (Hinting at youthful shams) From Washington thundered! From Washington thunds
Yet since Osawatomie
Northern phlebotomy
Lures like 'jack-o'-lights,'
Over the border bogs!
So the pill Jacobites
Physicked the Quaker dogs— Doses-three hundred

Why have we wondered That thus they blundered? Three hundred burning For Southern learning, Thinking that black-letter Was better, far better, Than free press and speech Which Northern Professors So the train thundered ! North keeps the rich fund-

M. D.-less three hundred. HANS.

THE LATE SESSION OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS LEGISLATURE-MUSIC HALL.

ce of the Anti-Slavery Standar We are glad to say that our disgraceful Legisla We are glad to say that our disgraceful Legisla-ture must die a natural death this week. It clings to life with the desperation of men who doubt very very much whether there will ever be any political resurrection for them. They seem to have been trying to out-do in truckling, toad-eating and mean-ness generally the worst of the beggars'-parlia-ments Gov. Gardner contrived to conjure out of the back slums of politics. As if their subjecting their old mother, Massachusetts, to the insult of having Daniel Webster's brassy visues perked perpetually Daniel Webster's brassy visage perked perpetually in her face were not humiliation enough, they have lately voted an appropriation of \$3,000, to pay the expenses of its Inauguration. And this, although the Statue was offered and accepted on the express condition, that it was to cost the State nothing at all! Of course, it is a mere piece of servility subserviency to curry favor with the wealthy Bos gentlemen who make up the Statue Committee. It could not have been asked for, as the Committee have on hand more than twice that amount of un-expended moneys. And I hope it will be treated ith the contempt it deserves by them. Those lunker gentlemen have at least the credit of pecu-Hunker gentlemen have at least the credit of p niary liberality, and, as it would cost them not in this case, one would think they would prefer to keep their word than to break it, only it would have the effect of making Massachusetts pay tribute in money, as well as in soil, to the man she despises the most of all her dead. I trust, for the credit of Boston hunkerdom, that this dirty money will be tossed back in the faces of the dirty fellows that I believe I told you how they have protracting the extra session for the purpose of get-ting the extra pay they had voted themselves for the extra pay they had voted themselves for the ting the extra pay they had voted themselves for their worthless services. I say worthless, for the Speaker of the House, through his paper, The Daily Advertiser, stated, a week or so ago, that the whole Statue Revision business was a failure. And the latest of their attempts on the public purse has been to propose to vote an appropriation to pay for some of their clothes that had been stolen during the session! But, as those losses fell only on a small minority, the majority did muster virtue. smal! minority, the majority did muster virtue enough to vote it down. The new Legislature assembles next week, and I am happy to be assured that very few of these shabby fellows have been re-elected to it.

f:

This year again, to the grief of all truly con-This year again, to the grief of all truly conservative hearts, the Fraternity Lectures, organized by Mr. Theodore Parker's Society, have been the most successful of the season. It is truly painful that an Association that has no more sense of propriety than to ask women, negroes, and Garrisonian Abolitionists to speak before it, should be the only one in this Literary Emporium that meets with brilliant pecuniary success. They not only had Garrisonian Abolitionists to speak before them, but the very old Garrison himself that made them such. He had a large audience, and uttered much distressing heresy and treason in their cars, and, I grieve to say, without any adequate rebuke. The success of this scheme of lectures has been so great that its promoters gave a supplementary one on the evening

generally,) that it was as bad as could possibly be expected. The Sunday services of Mr. Parker's will glorify his name by my suffering for him as Society, in the Music Hall, are kept up still, and you will be surprised to hear that they are attended by crowded audiences when I tell you that they are performed by such persons as Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Garrison, and the like. When the preached word could be had from Dr. Nehemiah Adams and Dr. Orville Dewey, what are we to think of a community that can flock to such ministrations?—p. y.

Sentenced to confinement or other punishment, God will glorify his name by my suffering for him as much as though I was at liberty, and working in his vineyard. O let me have the prayers of my dear Christian brethren everywhere, that my faith fail not, and that I may in patience possess my soul!

Yours, in the love of that Saviour who suffered shame for us,

Arrest of the Rev. Daniel Worth.—The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guildrod on Friday, on Justices' warrant, and was tried before there Justices.

was that it caused a white laborer in the South to be looked upon as an inferior and degraded man. But this was enough. The remark was reported to the Vigilance Committee, (composed of twelve members,) who immediately ordered the police to arrest him. He was seized two miles away from town, in attempting to escape. He was brought back and put in a cell, where he remained for three days, during which time he was denied the use of pen and ink, and all communication with his friends outside.

Swer before Judge S. for his violation of the law is Alamance, Chatham, and Randolph.

We learn that the excitement in Greensborough was very great, and that the officers of the law experienced difficulty in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.—Raleigh Standard.

ANOTHER SHOCKING CASE.

GLASTENBURY, Conn., Dec. 28, 1859.

The Rev. Mr. Alberton was brought to be

and all communication with his friends outside.

At length he was taken before the Mayor. Four persons appeared, and bore testimony to the remark which he had made. The evidence was conclusive.

or coat. He was conducted in this exposed condition, amid the shouts of the populace, to a railroad
train, and was put on board the negroes' car. The
engineer blew a continuous blast on his whistle to
signalize the performance.

A citizen of Charleston on the train, who saw the
coar follow's unwarry coulding a steam of the same of the sam

When the train started for Charleston, the mound bade him good bye, and told him that when he reached this city, he would receive one hundred and thirty why, Dr. Mulroe, and burst out in a loud laugh, while the doctor, overcome with his feelings, burst lashes! At every station between Columbia and Charleston, the engineer blew a prolonged whistle, and gathered a mob to add fresh insults to the wound-finale, all pledged themselves to sell as many ploughs ed man. At length, on arriving, ne was met by the police, conveyed to prison, and detained in his cell for an entire week. Here he received, for the first time, soap and water to wash off the tar, and oil to soften his sores. A mob several times threatened to break into the prison to carry him out into the street, and make a public spectacle of him a second time; but he was kept closely confined. A physi-cian called to see him to examine his wounds, who told him that his case was a mild one, comparing it with that of a man who was then lying in the City Hospital from the effects of five hundred lashes, which had almost put an end to his life!

staying, recovering from the effects of his ill-treat-ment, and looking for work, which we hope he may

#### From the New York Evening Post. CLERGYMAN IN JAIL FOR FIDELITY TO CHRIST AND HUMANITY.

This is an indication of the humanity of his agacity in position, at least—perhaps, also, of his sagacity in perceiving what was the real policy of the South. Let there be a fresh consecration of means and efforts there is no doubt that the South would have placed to secure a splendid triumph for freedom, and there-itself in a much more advantageous position than it by to give peace and prosperity to our country. itself in a much more advantageous position than it now occupies, if it had not taken John Brown's life.

us by the gentleman in this city to whom it was addressed. It gives no indication of flinching under the persecutions of which he is the object:

students who recently left Philadelphia in great duddressed. It gives no indication of flinching under the persecutions of which he is the object:

GREENSBORO' JAIL, Dec. 26, 1859.

I have been three days incarcerated in this jail
on charge of a breach of the criminal laws of this
State, in preaching and selling incendiary books,
Helper's Impending Crisis, &c. The excitement on
my preliminary trial was great. I plead my own Helper's Impending Crisis, &c. The excitement of my preliminary trial was great. I plead my own cause, but three lawyers were against me. My bonds were fixed at ten thousand dollars, a very modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secundary modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secundary modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secundary modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secundary modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secundary modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secundary my sum in the Universalist denomination.) of Taunton, who, who will be my bonds this afternoon, when I shall come. Abolitionists to speak before it, should be the only one in this Literary Emporium that meets with first brilliant pecuniary success. They not only had Garrisonian Abolitionists to speak before them, but the very old Garrison himself that made them such. He had a large audience, and uttered much distressing heresy and treason in their ears, and, I grieve to say, without any adequate rebuke. The success of this scheme of lectures has been so great that its promoters gave a supplementary one on the evening of Forefathers' Day, which was delivered by the Rev. Wm. R. Alger, a gentleman who gave serious and just offence, a year or two ago, by his girds at the Complimentary Flunkeyism of Mr. Winthroo, Of course, I could not be expected to attend on the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an elegant Bible to William C. So the presentation of an

A PIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A paragraph has recently been published, derived from South Carolina papers, stating that a workman engaged on the State House, in Columbia, S. C., was recently seized by a mob, on account, as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by a mob, on account as was alleged, the seized by recently seized by a mob, on account, as was alleged, of holding anti-slavery opinions, and that he received thirty-nine lashes, and was tarred and feathered, and then conveyed to Charleston. The following detailed narrative of the injuries inflicted upon the man, is published in the New York Independent. A more inhuman deed is seldom perpetrated. The Independent of North Carolina; that 'they were enacted by adulterers, drunkards, and gamblers;' and that he would not have had Old John Brown hung for a thousand worlds.' He was held to bail in the sum of \$5.000 for his aperagence at Court, and \$5.000 We have seen this unfortunate man, and heard his story, and looked at his wounds. His name is James Power. He is an intelligent young man, about twenty-three years of age, a native of Wexford, Ireland, and a stone-cutter by trade. He went from Philadelphia to the South, and obtained employment in Columbia, where he had worked for nine months.

The all particles have been did John Brown hung for a thousand worlds. He sam by 55,000 for his appearance at Court, and \$5,000 for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his appearance at Court, and \$5,000 The only opinion he ever expressed against slavery was that it caused a white laborer in the South to be looked upon as an inferior and discount to be looked upon as a looked upon as a looked upon an analys

—three miles from here—last Friday, with one leg broken and his head and arm bruised, by a fall from the cars, on his way home from Alabama, where he went a few weeks since, in the employ of Mr. Steb-bins of Hartford, peddling books. He was arrested after the John Brown invasion, on suspicion of evil persons appeared, and bore testimony to the remark which he had made. The evidence was conclusive. He was returned to prison, and kept locked up for six days. During this time he was allowed only two scanty meals a day, and the food was carried to him by a negro. He was then taken out of jail in the custody of two marshals, who said to him:

'You are so fond of niggers, that we are going to give you a nigger escort.'

He was led through the main street amid a great two negroes to drag him through the puddles and muddy places of the street, and of the State House, yard! As he was taken past the State House, three members of the Legislature, including the Speaker, stood looking on and laughing! The crowd gradually increased until it numbered several thousand persons, headed by a troop of horse.

After a march of three miles out of the city, to a place called the 'Junction,' the procession was stopped, and preparations were made for punishment. The populace cried 'brand him!' 'burn him!' 'spike him to death!' and made threats against his life by pointing pistols at his head, and flourishing sticks in his face.

The Vigilance Committee ordered him to strip himself good.

is spike him to death! and made threats against his life by pointing pistols at his head, and flourishing sticks in his face.

The Vigilance Committee ordered him to strip himself naked, and forced a negro to assist in taking off the clothes. A cowhide was then put into the negro's hands, who was ordered to lay on thirty-nine lashes, and to draw blood with every stroke. Our informant describes the pain of this infliction as exceeding in severity anything which he ever suffered before. His back and lower limbs are still covered with the scars of the woonds!

A bucket of tar was then brought, and two negroes were ordered to rub it upon his bleeding skin, and to cover him from head to waist. His hair and to cover him from head to waist. His hair and eye-brows were clotted with tar. After this part of the ecremony was concluded, he was covered with feathers. His pantaloons were then drawn up to his waist, but he was not allowed to put on his shirt or coat. He was conducted in this exposed condition, amid the shouts of the populace, to a railroad train, and was put on board the negroes' car. The

eignalize the performance.

A citizen of Charleston on the train, who saw the poor fellow's unhappy condition, stepped into a neighboring botel, before the starting of the cars, and brought a cup of coffee and some biscuits to relieve the sufferer's faintness. It was a timely gift, and gratefully received. But the Southern chivality at a supplied of the sufferer's faintness. It was a timely gift, and gratefully received. But the Southern chivality at the summary vengeance if he repeated his generosity. The exasperated crowd detained the train, and called for more tar and feathers, for a further infliction upon their bleeding victim. More tar was brought, but more feathers could not be found; and after fresh tar was applied, cotton was stuck upon it instead!

When the train started for Charleston, the mobbade him good bye, and told him that when he reachbade him good bye, and told him

# The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 6, 1860.

REMEMBER THE TERMS.

To our Subscribers. Those of our subscribers who have not paid for the current year,-that is, from which had almost put an end to his life!

On Saturday morning last, at seven o'clock, the poor workman was taken from prison, and conducted of the standing rule by which their papers will be discontinued after February 1st, 1860, unless payment for the same be previously sent in.

The Financial Committee, in calling attention the above standing rule, would also ask every sub-This man informed us that, in common with the scriber, for the sake of the cause, as well as for the great mass of Irishmen in this country, he had always voted with the Democratic party. the circulation of the Liberator, at least to the extent of procuring each one an additional name for our list.

## OUR THIRTIETH VOLUME.

We cordially proffer to our subscribers and readers case of the Rev. Daniel Worth, of North the salutations of the New Year. With this number Carolina, has awakened much interest in these parts. He is a Wesleyan Methodist, a man of magnificent presence, and of great reputation for eloquence as a preacher. His crime, as reported in the accounts sent us by Southern authority, consists of despotism now existing on earth; but, though the in having said that he 'would not have John Brown hung for a thousand worlds.' ung for a thousand worlds.'

This is an indication of the humanity of his dissition, at least—perhaps, also, of his sagacity in
sition, at least—perhaps, also, of his sagacity in

But for this expression of his kindness and good sense, Mr. Worth is persecuted, and unless he is treated with greater lenity than other citizens of his State, will be obliged to leave North Carolina, and seek refuge at the North.

Below we publish a letter from him, furnished to read Gov. Wise's harangue to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the state of the contemporary of the contemporary of the contemporary of the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the subject of sharence to the subject of sharence to the squad of medical treatment of the subject of sharence to the subject of city authorities, and whose presence has always been

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION.

fully renew their invitation to all the early friends of Freedom, and cordially extend it to the multitudes of tomarily used by those clergymen who manage the

THE MUSIC HALL,

not of Northern origin exclusively; some are of the heathenism. South, and some have been slaveholders. But all seeing clearly that the present must be a year of unwonted noral exertion, if our country is to be carried successfully through the present hopeful crisis, unite after he had noticed and remarked upon he impeachin estreating our friends to meet us in this way ment of that church, for that reason in English at its opening, for mutual understanding and co-openation, counsel and encouragement, sympathy and calling his attention to the support of cost by that congratulation. Never were the signs of the peaceful church, and requesting his opinion of its con eves long trained to read them aright. eves long trained to read them aright.

all who love their native land, and are beginning to feel clerical brother,) but declined to reply to question deeply moved, to serve and save it, to consider the which convicted himself of unfaithfulness. necessity of steady, long-sustained, unremitting exer- 3. Wishing the people of Rowe street church to knowledgment.

Let none who sympathize with us be absent because our special invitation may fail to reach them for accident and omission, however carefully guarded against, are almost unavoidable in issuing invitations on so large a scale : and the occasion is one that will, we trust, bring to our acquaintance many now unknows to us, whose co-operation will be most valu-

We entreat any whose love of the cause induces them to hesitate about making what they account a small subscription, to remember that while the largest Myself .- Then he will be pleased with the publisum is small in comparison with the grandeur of the cation of this fact. Why not insert it?

Cause, the smallest may be the expression of high

Editor.—No. I have great respect for I feeling, high thinking, and self-sacrifice.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT. ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON. SARAH P. REMOND. MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. SUSAN C. CABOT. ELIZA ANDREW, SARAH, CABOT ATKINSON, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY. ABBY FRANCIS, SARVAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER. MARY E. STEARNS.

#### THE PETITION FOR PROPERTING STAVE HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Friends! the time is short, and the work of securng names to the PETITION should be taken up and affirming that no article had ever been refused on accompleted without loss of time. Do not let the work count of the characteristic in question, and also that be thrown entirely on one or two persons in any place. such characteristic would neither occasion, nor even and gentleman for whom he sought to obtain the pa-In every town let a committee, of men and women, tend towards, the exclusion of such an article.

Your article, above named, apeaks of your will see that the petition is presented at every house. entertained the hope that the 'tone' of the Atlantic they were also citizens of the United States, and we By this division of labor, the work will be easily and would be medified, on its going into the hands of a entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of such speedily done. IF It needs only this effort to secure, new publishing firm, one of whom is a prominent position, the Dred Scott decision (as it appears to be we believe, the names of five-sixths of the men and womem of Massachusetts to the petition. Many hearts

Presuming trin, one of whom is a prominent
member of an evangelical denomination.'

Presuming trin, one of whom is a prominent
member of an evangelical denomination.' and hands are now at work for this object throughout evangelical is the membership of one of this firm in the North. Let Massachusetts not be found wanting. the Rowe Street Baptist Church, under the pastoral cause the Secretary confessed that he was acting upon

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Reof the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end to delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within the Commonwealth to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' States of this Union.

## GOOD AUTHORITY.

It is always satisfactory to know the decision of the highest authority, the very most competent judge in each particular department. Here are a few recent

Colonel Charles G. Greene, Editor of the Boston Post, vouches for the correctness of Rev. George H. Hepworth's view of 'True Christianity.' (See Post | of Dec. 31st.)-There is one thing settled.

Lowell) vouches for the statement of another Doctor his personal friend—that the abolition of slavery has

And it is a further condition of these presents, that

Henry E. Dwight, in Randolph, Mass., and vouches as are contained in this instrument.' ( for him as perfectly competent to teach Christianity in for him as perfectly competent to teach Christianity in the First Congregational Church in that place.—There is a third thing settled.

This document, adopted after discussion, printed, and persistently retained for thirty-five years, by the is a third thing settled.

Providence ever since our origin as a nation and temptuous and oppressive disabilities on account of that we have deserved that care by being 'a Christian their color, while, at the same time, that city and and moral nation (!!)—tells us that 'It is a striking country are sending missionaries to break down the proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our institution of caste in India—shows a characteristic of proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been dispeople, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territorics':

—and proceeds to declare that this reign of justice, thus providentially existing in fact, has 'been errecolumns only by the following brief suggestions and thus providentially existing in fact, has been irre-cocably Fixed, by the Fixed decision of the Supreme inquiries. group of things settled.

It may be added that coffee is irrevocably settled by system of caste. fish-skin, if all subsequent 'agitation' is avoided .-

C. K. W. The new Legislature of Massachusetts con-

CHURCH-CAPT IN DEFENCE OF CASTE. DEAR MR. GALISON:

It seems to me hat the accompanying article fr

The Anti-Slavery families who have so long made
Boston the seat of this annual social occasion, gratefully renew their invitation to all the early friend of
fully renew their invitation to all the early friend of new friends in every part of the land, whom the past tomarily used by the clergymen with the reputation of year has made; earnestly entreating the satisfaction of their company at tomarily used by the clergymen tomarily used by the clergymen tomarily used by the clergymen to religious' press, both keep up the reputation of their own theological pay, and to prevent the spread of such truth (antianvery and other) as would damage that reputation.

1. The clergy of Boston an accustomed to recog

On Wednesday, January 25th. Soirée at 7 o'clock. nize Park street and Rowe stret churches as Chris The general arrangements for the day and eve- tian, in spite of their keeping u by church-law and ing the same as last year.

Church-custom a system of caste hich in India they
We, who now unite in this heartfelt invitation, are
all protest against as one of the worst elements of

We shall shortly send special invitations to both the class, the editor inserted most of my article, (all,\n. earler and later friends. In the mean time, we entreat deed, except a paragraph exposing the guilt of

tion, such as we carry on, and to uphold it now by informed of the charge thus made against them, I presence, if possible—at all events by letter and by took the Congregationalist to Rev. Mr. Olmstead, sympathy. The names of such as have reasons for editor of the (Baptist) Christian Watchman and Reavoiding publicity will be sacredly kept, and our fector, and requested him to copy the article in quengrateful expressions conveyed to them by private action. He refused. I asked why? and the following dialogue enaned :-

Editor .- I don't believe it. Myself .- I myself carefully copied it from one of

Editor .- It is obsolete. Myself .- The deed from which I copied it is on under which a member of the church now holds his pew, and every pew-deed makes the same provision. Look at them for yourself. Editor .- I know Dr. Stow to be an anti-slavery

Editor .- No. I have great respect for Dr. Stow, and

regard for his church. And thus ended our conference.

Our English friends find it hard to believe that the converts of the late 'glorious revival' in Park street and Rowe street churches, and the ministers who made those converts, treat the colored people, even those whom they acknowledge to be Christians, substantially as a Brahmin treats a Sudra. It is by the publication of facts like the above that they must be prepared to meet and refute such false statements as have been made to them by Rev. Dr. Pomroy and Rev. Dr. Stow. Only by reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting facts like these, can British Christians understand the extent to which religion and morality are perverted in our American churches, under the influence of fraternization with slaveholders and their clerical abettors .- c. K. W.

#### IS CASTE 'EVANGELICAL'P To the Editor of the Congregationalist.

DEAR SIR: Before coming to the main subject of this article, allow me to present to you the correction of an erroneous assumption in the Congregationalist, which I hope you will be willing to give to its read-

In an editorial article (Dec. 2d) headed . The At lantic Monthly,' you 'assume, in advance,' that an article containing your religious ideas 'would be denied admission ' to that Magazine.

The exclusiveness here assumed to belong to the Atlantic Monthly, was unscrupulously stated as a fact, in the October number of The Congregational Quarterly, in a critical notice which called that publication a Magazine professedly non-committal on theological differences, and closed against all articles of Orthodox ring and odor.' (P. 410.)

I showed this assertion to the editor of the Atlanti Monthly, for the purpose of inquiring whether it was true. He indignantly declared it to be utterly false,

Give the petition to your representative in the care of Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, I would respectfully in-Legislature; or, if preferred, send it to the care of quire whether you and your readers are aware that the ownership of pews in that church is carefully restricted, by the terms of the pew-deed, to \*respectable his instructions placed him, and asking that function WHITE persons'?

So serious an imputation upon a church calling it- ised to consider; but, of course, he did not act upon self Christian, as the persistent upholding, both in it. In the meanwhile, our friend first wrote, and the theory and practice, of a system of caste, the same in SLAVE-HUNTING, in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person who has been held as a Slave shall be kind with that which all Christian missionaries in India are trying to break down, should not be made ed a passport, and said, moreover, that he had writ upon mere hearsay, or without the presentation of proof. I therefore present to your readers the followto such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave ing extracts, which I have myself carefully copied from the printed deed under which a member of Dr. Stow's Church now holds his pew, bearing the signature and seal of the church's present Treasurer.

KNOW ALL MES BY THESE PRESENTS, 'That the Rowe Street Baptist Society, a corporation for religious purposes, established in the city of Boston, in consideration of the sum of dollars, paid by , of , the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell and convey unto the said representatives and assigns, the Pew numbered , in the meeting-house of said Society; situate at the conner of Rowe and Bedford Streets, in said city.

'To Have and to Hold the same to the said the conner of Rower and assigns, but subject to all Breakers.

Doctor' J. C. Ayer (the cherry-pectoralist of representatives and assigns, but subject to all By Laws of said Society, and the following conditions, viz.

—his personal friend—that the abolition of slavery has been an unmitigated curse to the negro race in 'Demarars, Saint Domingo, Haytiand Trinidad.'—There is another matter settled. (See Proceedings of the Union-saving Meeting in Lowell.)

Rev. South-side Adams of Boston (having been selected by several other clergymon to perform that function) has made a careful 'examination' of Rev.

Level B. Dwight, in Randolph, Mass., and youches are conditions are continued in this substruction.'

And it is a further condition of these presents, that, if the owner or owners of said pew shall determine hereafter to sell the same, it shall first be offered, in writing, to the Standing Committee of said Society.

... And if said Committee of said Society.

... And if said Committee shall not so complete such purchase within said ten days, then the said pew may be sold by the owner or owners thereof (after payment of all such arrears) to any one RESPECTA-BLE WHITE PERSON; but upon the same conditions are contained in this instrument.' (The italics and contained in this instrument.'

Lastly, President James Buchanan, after assuming that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Rowe Street Baptist Society '-in a city and a coun-

Within the past fifteen years, some progress has Court'! (See the late 'Message.')—Here is a whole group of things settled.

Within the past fifteen years, some progress has been made in Boston towards the overthrow of this

The omnibuses and railroad cars now admit color ed people on equal terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist Society still continues its invidious re-

vened in Boston on Wednesday. Hon. Charles A.

Phelps was chosen President of the Senate, and John
A. Goodwin, Eq. of Lowell, Speaker of the House.

The Public Library of Boston admits colored peo The Public Landary of the Street Baptist Society still white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist Society still

continues its oppressive restriction ! The Boston Museum, an institution which pretends The Boston Museum present of the people of the people admits colored men and women to its benefits on equa terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist 80

ciety still continues its shameful restriction!

The 28th Congregational Society of Boston, woshipping in the Music Hall, whom you are acc unjustly to reproach as 'Deistical' and 'Infidel have always, during the thirteen years of their exist ence, welcomed colored people to their meetings of equal terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Bap. tist Society still continues its unchristian respi [Finally, during the eleven or twelve years during which the Rev. Dr. Baron Stow has been the pastor of the Rowe Street Baptist Society, though the of the Howe Street papers above noticed have been constantly going on in this city around him, he has never made the attempt to displace this invidious, unrighteous, o

sumes to be a minister of the Gospel! I close by respectfully requesting of you, dear &c. an answer to these two questions :-

sive, shameful and unchristian restriction from the

theory and practice of the Society in which he as

If a body of converts in Calcutta should form them. selves into a church, adopting the creed and covenant of the Rowe Street Baptist Church, and living a nearly in conformity to those documents as the Rom Street church-members do, with the single exception of maintaining the Hindoo system of caste, IN THRONG AND PRACTICE, would you call that an 'erangelic Church ?

a the light of the information I have now given respecting the theory and practice of Dr. Baron Stow Rowe Street Church, do you call that an 'scangelical church ? Respectfully, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE

233 Shawmut Avenue. Boston, Dec. 6, 1859.

The perspectations author of the above ought to know that the term 'Evangelical' is used by us into ordinary technical sense in this community; as distinguishing those who hold, for substance, the limitarian faith set forth in the 'Assembly's Shorte (a. techism,' from those who hold its Unitarian opposie, the ought, therefore to be able to answer his was constituted.

We are free to say, however, that we have no and ogy to make for the church in question, or any other, which makes such an invidious and unchristian distinction.—Ed. Congregationalist.

#### AMERICA DISGRACED ABROAD

London, Dec. 16, 1859.

My Dear Sir,—The English newspapers—and es pecially the Morning Star-will have made you acquainted with the infamous treatment to which several ladies and gentlemen of color have recently been sub jected by the American Embassy. In Miss Remond's case, you will find that the gentlemanly Secretary of the Legation not only refused to grant her a passport, but threatened to have her put out of the door, be cause she indignantly protested against the injustice with which she was visited! My object in writing is not to make you acquainted with facts, with which you must already be familiar, but to state some ci cumstances that occurred after Miss Remond's visit, An American gentleman, well known to yourself, by who does not wish to have his name published, called at the Embassy with a view to obtain a passport for a lady and gentleman of color, the latter being desirea of travelling on the continent for the benefit of hi health, which is in a very precarious state. Our 4merican friend stated that his object was of a twofid character. In the first place, he wished to be of an vice to persons who had substantial claims upon is sympathy and assistance; and then, again, he wa anxious, if possible, to save his country from cotumely and disgrace. Influenced by these laudale motives, he applied to the Secretary of the Legater for a passport, assuring him, in reply to inquire which he made, that the persons for whom it was wanted were American citizens. But the Secretar having the application of Miss Remond fresh in is recollection, required an assurance that they were white, and not of dark complexion! This declaration our friend was, of course, unable to make, and he tha frankly made the Secretary acquainted with the face of the case, and with the motives by which he hi been guided. He said that he wished to save to credit of his country, and he was therefore willing: take the responsibility of representing that the lay ports were American citizens. He, of course, tended that, as they were citizens of Ma improperly designated) notwithstanding. diplomatic mind could not or was afraid to perceiv instructions received from his own government. On friend then endeavored to induce him to write to the French Consul-General, stating the difficulty in which ary to grant the passports. This suggestion he preswent himself to the French Consul, who, when the circumstances were explained, most cheerfully grant or should write to his own government, asking for power to deal with this special class of cases. Thus, from French Imperialism the colored man obtains then rights which are insultingly denied to him by Republican

America. The people of the North ought to know that con duct, such as this, on the part of their representati pours so much contempt and odium on the American name, that, before long, no white statesman will be able to travel in Europe without exposing himself 2 the perpetual humiliation of being branded as a slave driver. If sympathy for the negro will not in the people of the North to overthrow the iniquitous government at Washington, surely some regard for their own self-respect, and for the reputation of their country in the eyes of other nations, will induce thes to require a change of rulers, and also a change of policy. The people of England do not and cannot understand the odious prejudice against color, and I believe nothing could more tend to diminish hose friendly feelings, which, Heaven grant! they may always entertain towards your country, than the ran ifestation of such a detestable prejudice in their midst by those who are, or should be, appointed to prist

Americans of every color and race. If you have received these facts from any other ource, you will, of course, make no use of this lettr. Believe me to remain, very truly yours, F. W. CHESSON.

We have received no other intelligence of the disgraceful affair than what is contained in Mr. Cheson's letter. Of course, we blush for our country.

One of the meanest things yet done-per the meanest thing of all—is the refusal of our Legi-tion in London to vise the passport of Miss Remond, a colored lady of this State, distinguished for character and accomplishments, on the ground that she was not a citizen of the United States. When she remonstrated against this infamous treatment, the Secretary cities gation threatened to have her removed from the house by force! But that it would soil the filthiest boot to place it in contact with his person, the scamp would deserve to be kicked.—Boston Traveller.

Mrs. Child and Mrs. Mason (Mrs. Senator Mason, according to a flunkeyism that is coming into use, for she is wife of Senator Mason) have had a passage of pens on the subject of slavery, Mrs. Mason beginning the controversy, and Mrs. Child ending, it, very conclusively. Mrs. Child talks like a woman—Mrs. Mason like a fishwoman.—Ibid.

JANI JOHN BE SAMUEL MAY, J. DEAR SIR-

ings in this cou Osawatomie lit the rottenest of with, which is and tender-for day passed wi friends of Libe Clinton has he and was presid offered A. T. used to good freedom; and freedom; and ingly in adve Secretary of o tions, and presentate it is a friend of libert was a hero, a monument as a ens'-that 'if that 'if he wa every man a m of liberty'-the ened revolutio of the " irrepre either in the of the Union' to the South th dissolved, the extended to Br Second of Dec These resolu

feet, and one

tion that the

surrectionary,

this movemen

but failed. In

confess that I that no unior Slave Statestoo much for ing was adjou ply for an exp tice of Brown repressible co (Dec. 9.) we howling of d our town had the slavery qu people unacque difficult for the see what deg Brown. But a popular exp Fortunately, Slavery note, ham, of Dew to Mr. Foss gr last winter.) rumors were present and overflowing h considerable meeting, and back his spiri cheered lusti attempt no d ces, and of th

I can only re

of an old Co

Graham on

and forgot th

friends of li

justice with

well and V

justify Brow

heroism. I

Southern i

ard!' again the Judge-

and so it

dozen times

After a str

the latter b about the v liness of G Of course small major and voted of agitation moved to against him family conn course, he, State, when men, he s lost so man Power. Our mee

for miles ar You JOHN TH John B thropist as series of r versal pro

Brown mee

Aolders, an

ic eloque thusiastic Rev. Mes wise adds of the tri reaved fa At a s John Ber the style ing impr thropic p

D. J.

Williams

funda, an

IP E before t Clothes. the follo The their wr patrons whom t truly ur The S eloquent man of

had thro wealth, great ap

JOHN BROWN MEETING IN IOWA.

to the South than to the North, and the sooner it is

dissolved, the better'-tnat 'sympathy should be

extended to Brown's family '-and that hereafter, the

These resolutions brought the 'unterrified' to their

feet, and one of them immediately offered a resolu-

surrectionary, and a -- humbug.' The object of

this movement was obviously to quash the meeting,

but failed. In remarks on the resolutions, I had to

confess that I was out of the American Union, and

that no union really existed between the Free and

Slave States-which remark, I have been told, was

too much for this community. However, our meet-

ing was adjourned for one week. It was called sim-

ply for an expression of different views on the 'jus-

the slavery question, and-like most new towns-its

see what degree of sympathy could be elicited for

Brown. But we thought it a capital time to bring out

a popular expression of sentiment, and we succeeded.

Slavery note,) was present, as was also Hon. E. Gra-

ham, of Dewitt, in our county. (Judge G's kindness

to Mr. Foss gave him the best meeting he had with us last winter.) Previous to our assembling together,

rumors were afloat that the Democracy would b

present and control the meeting. They gave us an

considerable confusion, Mr. Brisbane addressed the

meeting, and was followed by our U. S. Commission-

er, who sent John Brown to hell, and then brought back his spirit from pandemonium, hung it up in the back of the hall, grinned at it sardonically, and was

cheered lustily by his low comrades present. I shall

attempt no description of his vile words and grima-

ces, and of the demoniacal responses from his fellows. I can only refer you for a parallel to the last scenes

of an old Congress, or the opening ones of the new.

After a struggle, we succeeded in getting Judge

Graham on the floor, who came forward as a man,

and forgot the politician. It was a great relief to the riends of liberty to hear his Honor attempt a little

justice with John Brown, and rank him with Crom-

well and Washington-and though careful not to

justify Brown's invasion, yet credited him with true

fliet.' 'Seward!' interrupted a citizen lawyer.

'Southern institutions!' replied the Judge. 'Sew-

ard!' again, from the other, 'Slavery!' retorted

the Judge-with uplifted and downfalling arms;and so it alternated, 'Seward!' and 'Slavery!' a dozen times—the Judge approaching the lawyer till

the latter backed down. The lawver followed in a

serious speech about the seriousness of the question,

about the wickedness of Ward Beecher, and the man-

Of course, the 'unterrified' voted down, by a

small majority, our resolutions of sympathy for Brown,

and voted up a few indefinite resolves about the crime

of agitation. Early in the meeting, the Postmaster moved to adjourn—but 'brought the house down'

against him. It is romored that our Postmaster has

amily connections back, that were massacred during

the West India uprising of the blacks, years ago. Of

course, he, as a conservative man, dreads agitation.

But he should remember that he has come to a Free

State, where agitation is the life of liberty. Of all

nen, he should sympathize with poor Brown, who

lest so many of his family by the ferocity of the Slave

Our meeting was a success for liberty. A John

C. B. CAMPELL.

Brown meeting has been held in the midst of slaveholders, and others will be held in this community,

Yours for free thought and free men,

PARTED.

JOHN THE LIVING, AND JOHN THE DE-

series of meetings at Athol and Orange, exciting uni-

rereal praise by the manly candor and religious fer-

vor of his deportment, and by the rugged yet pathet-

ic eloquence of his style.

Last Monday, Mr. Beeson spoke in a large and en-

thusiastic meeting called in memory of John Brown. Rev. Mesars. Norton, Bradburn and Hamilton like-

wise addressed the meeting, after which, Mr. Hoyt

counsel for John Brown, gave an interesting report

of the trial. A collection was taken up for the be-

teaved family of the martyr.

At a subsequent meeting, on Wednesday night,

John Beeson was more than usual spirit-stirring in

the style of his address, and we hope made a last-

ing impression in behalf of his great and philan-

son, the well-known and noble philanthropist and friend of the Indian, has been holding a

liness of Gov. Wise, etc.

for miles around.

roism. He charged home the 'irrepressible con-

orflowing house, but failed in organizing it. After

mately, a son of old Dr. Brisbane, (of early Anti-

least for the few real friends of the slave to fore-

of Brown's sentence, and its relation to the " ir

second of December should be commemorated.

admits colored peoon equal terms with Baptist Society still n!

ARY 6.

ution which pretends ement of the people, o its benefits on equal restriction! iety of Boston, worm you are accustomed tical and Infidel, years of their exist-

to their meetings on he Rowe Street Bapchristian restrict twelve years during has been the pastor ciety, though the reonstantly going on in er made the slightest er made the slightest unrighteous, oppres-restriction from the ety in which he se-

cuments as the Rows hat an 'evangelical' n I have now given

ES K. WHIPPLE, Shawmut Avenue.

the above ought to l'is used by us in its community; as dis-substance, the Trini-sembly's Shorter Ca-sembly's Shorter Ca-ts Unitarian opposite, to answer his own

D ABROAD. ON, Dec. 16, 1859. newspapers-and es-

have made you acment to which several ve recently been sub-. In Miss Remond's Elemanly Secretary of grant her a passport, out of the door, be-My object in writing ith facts, with which it to state some cir-Miss Remond's visit. own to yourself but me published, called btain a passport for a latter being desirous or the benefit of his ious state. Our A-ect was of a twofold wished to be of sertial claims upon his hen, again, he was country from omary of the Legation reply to inquire s for whom it was

He, of course, co

ably the latter, be difficulty in which king that functionaggestion he premsul, who, when the hat he had written rnment, asking for s of cases. Thus, i man obtains those

reputation of their ry, than the manice in their zidst

from any other use of this letter. aly yours, 7. CHESSON. telligence of the ned in Mr. Che-

our country.

et done—perhaps
usal of our Legaf Miss Remond,
hed for character
that she was not
she remonstrated
Secretary of Led from the house
e scamp would e scamp would

fre. Senator Ma-

coming into use, e had a passage s. Mason begin-ending, it, very a woman—Mrs.

ting of you, dear Sir, a should form theme creed and covenant urch, and living as the single exception m of caste, IN THEORY

practice of Dr. Baron ou call that an 'svan-

that we have no apoland unchristian dis-

But the Secretary Remond fresh in his ice that they were ! This declaration make, and he tha inted with the face s by which he hd wished to save to therefore willing o nting that the lay t to obtain the pas-

ed States, and wer orivileges of such as it appears to b s afraid to perceiv he was acting upo: government. Our e did not act upon rst wrote, and then t cheerfully grant-

him by Republican to know that coneir representatives, on the American statesman will be exposing himself to branded as a slavewill not induce some regard for , will induce them

also a charge of o not and cannot inst color, and I o diminish those grant! they may cointed to priect

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

with flags and inscriptions; and no means seemed left unemployed to demonstrate the satisfaction felt at his safe arrival home. Among the thousands of mottoes, we noticed the following:

'Welcome to the defender of the rights of man.'

God bless you, Gov. Seward.' Welcome to the defender of the liberty of the tion that the aforesaid 'resolutions were highly in-

his words fall to the ground.'

This last motto was from The Northern Indepe (Methodist), one of the boldest and most flat-footed Anti-Slavery papers in the North, edited by Rev. Wm. Hosmer, whose denunciations of Slavery, when editor of The Northern Christian Adeceate, brought down upon him the hate of the Pro-Slavery portion of the upon him the hate of the Pro-Slavery portuon of M. E. Church, and resulted in his ejectment from the editorial management of that paper.

The following was signed 'The Clergy,' and spanned he gate-way of Gov. Seward's ground:

'And behold I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places wither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land.' repressible conflict "'; and, on the second evening, (Dec. 9.) we had all sorts of 'expressions,' from the howling of demons to the eloquence of angels. As our town had never before had a general meeting on The following extract from a speech of Governor

'See to it that freedom and equal rights are incul-cated at your firesides, in your schools, and in the people unacquainted with each other's views, it was

At ten o'clock, religious exercises were again conducted in the above Methodist church, by Rev. Geo.

At ten o'clock, religious exercises were again conducted in the above Methodist church, by Rev. Geo.

Brodie who preached the admirable discourse from which we give an extract, and was assisted by Revds. Rev. R. Dizney, and Lowery.

Rev. R. M. Duling preached also to a large audience, in the 1st Baptist Church, and in a manner which aroustempt to break up Curtis's lecture by abusing our hospitality and violating our laws, was crushed on the instant by an overpowering police force that detected and publicly exposed them as the actual perpetrators.

Their names were paraded in the next morning's of the departed hero.—Provincial Freeman. and publicly exposed them as the actual perpetrators. Their names were paraded in the next morning's Police Reports, and bail was required of them to answer at Court. All this was so different from the plantation law which they had been educated to administer, that it could not be tolerated, and hence the childish stampede of which they will soon be heartily ashamed. We are not sorry at their departure. Their morals have been anything but commendable; their manners low; their language loose and profane, and their associations such that but few of them were ever permitted to enter the doors of a genteel family.

their associations such that but few of them were ever permitted to enter the doors of a genteel family.

It is a solemn fact that the indignant Virginia doctors are back again—the very fellows who went off in
such a rage only ten days ago! not all of them yet;
but they are sneaking back in squads of two, three,
and half a dozen at a time, careful to avoid fuss, and
seeking to excuse their childish folly by saying they
only wanted a holiday frolic. Every mother's son of
them will be back to his old haunts before the Winter
is over, greatly to the relief of certain tailors and
washerwomen, though they employ the former class.

change in relation to Stevens' trial has probably been made in consequence of the appointment of Senator Mason's Congressional Investigating Committee, who, it has been intimated, will summon Dr. Howe, Wendell Phillips, and other Northern abolitionists before them as witnesses, and it is quite likely that the Virginia State authorities will subpena the same parties into their dominion if they get a chance.—Boston Journal.

Very truly your friend, GEO. H. HOYT.

Egg-Nog in Congress.—On Monday in the lower House of Congress—it seems to be very low just now—an honorable member from Virginia, William Smith by name, (sometimes known as 'extra-Billy') made a speech on the 'pro' side of the slavery question, when the following delectable scene took place:—

Won't Tell.—The Virginia Legislature having inquired of Gov. Wise the cost of suppressing the late invasion at Harper's Ferry, and hanging the prisoners, he answers that the accounts are not all in, and will not be until his term expires; but the expenses will be very large, on account of the disorganized condition of the Virginia militia making it necessary for him to improvise a force for the occasion. A portion of the military guard, he says, will be retained till after the two remaining prisoners, whom he pronounces the worst of the lot, are tried and executed.

when the following delectable scene took place:—
'During the speech, some one sent Mr. Smith a tumbler of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the geneman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog, while the rest were doing without it?

Mr. Smith said that was one of the constitutional privileges of his side of the House. [Laughter.]

A Voice—I would like to have some. [Loud hahis all over the House.]

After further remarks, Mr. Smith received another tumbler of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the geneman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the geneman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the geneman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the geneman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughter.]

A Voice—I would like to have some on the geneman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Chris

Non-Intercourse.—The New York Times relates the following incident to show the practical workings of the non-intercourse policy so much talked about at this time:

A Virginia lady, writing to a gentleman in this city the other day, stated she had resolved to cut off all intercourse with the Abolition North, and rather than patronize Northern trade, she, with other ladies in that section, had resolved hereafter to dress in home made lindsey woolsey. Two days subsequently, the same gentleman received a letter from the same lady, inclosing a sample of silk, and requesting that a dress pattern of the goods might be purchased and forwarded to her address in the Old Dominion.

Georgia.—The New York Times relates Mr. Burnett rose to inquire whether this was a private private to decide that point, but would independ on the desired put the question to the House. [Langhter.]

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky. I move that we adjourn, so that all of us may take some of that kind. [Cries on, no, no, go on.]

Very 'amusing'—very. The great American people will 'laugh consumedly,' perhaps—or perhaps not. Possibly the above specimen of pot-house manners may not be thought worth the—how many times eight dollars per day?—which it costs. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Billy Smith drinks eight dollars per day?—which it costs. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Billy Smith drinks eight dollars per day?—which it costs.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed

imprisonment.

A law has also been passed providing that free ne-

THE BODY OF COPELAND - REMARKABLE

TORN BROWN MEETING IN IOWA.

CLINTON, (Iowa,) Dec. 11, 1859.

SAFET MAY, Ja.:

Das Sur on receipt of your John Brown Girchit, I renewed my exertions to secure some meeting. I, renewed my exertions to secure some meeting. I, renewed my exertions to secure some meeting. I, renewed my exertions to secure some meeting. I renewed my exertions to secure some meeting. The office of the cause of Liberty, in which the hero of both of the cause of Liberty, in which the hero of both of the rotten Democracy to contend the rottenest of the rot corpse thus promised, was put under arrest and held for twelve hours, while, in all probability, the medical hyenas were dissecting the body thus wrongfully obtained. It is to be hoped, for the sake of decency, as well as good faith, that this showing may be found to be incorrect.—Toledo Blade.

A funeral sermon on the death of John Cope ess.'
And the Lord was with him, and did let none of Hodges' church, in Williamsburgh, last Sunday.

'The statement that John Brown,' says the Anti-Slavery Standard, 'while on his way to the scaffold, stooped down and kissed a negro child, has been dis-credited by some persons as improbable, and by others positively declared to be false. The Charlestown cor-respondent of the Herald goes so far as to accuse the correspondent of the Tribune of inventing the state-ment. We deem it proper to state that, while in Phila delphia last week we saw a letter from a Maryland acciping last week; we saw a letter from a Maryand gentleman, affirming the truth of the story in the most positive terms. The only error in the statement, as it first appeared in the Tribune, was in regard to the place where the incident occurred, which was within the jail, and not outside thereof.'

Seward was inscribed upon an arch of evergreen, which spanned one of the public streets:

SYMPATHY FOR JOHN BROWN IN CHAT-

cated at your firesides, in your churches.'

Everything considered, this was one of the most enthusiastic and hearty welcomes ever extended by a people, ucithout distinction of party, to a public man. It shows that however much they may differ politically, the people of Cayuga County hold in highest esteem the virtues and services of Gov. Seward.

Southern Medical Studies were held in the Princess street Methodist, and 1st Baptist Churches, and men and women seemed drawn out with more than usual spiritual power and fervency. The sympathy felt for John Brown and his worthy

Brackett is Bust of John Brown, —Mr. E. A. Brackett has just completed a bust of Brown, which we saw at his studio on Tuesday. Whatever may be thought by any one of old Osawotomie, no one can look upon this bust without the conviction that he was a man of most remarkable qualities. There is about it an air of majesty, nobility and conscious power, which it would be difficult to find surpassed in the busts of any of the great may of this or and in the busts of any of the great men of this or any other land. As to the fidelity of the representation, we believe it is acknowledged to be faithful by those who knew Brown best; and Mr. Hoyt, who was his counsel, after seeing it, sent to Mr. Brackett the following note:

Boston, Dec. 21, 1859. E. A. BRACKETT, Esq. - Dear Sir : I have examin them will be back to his old haunts before the Winter is over, greatly to the relief of certain tailors and washerwomen, though they employ the former class much more extensively than the latter.

Teial of Stevens. Andrew Hunter, District Attorney of Jefferson county, Va., has written a letter to George Sennott, Esq., of this city, informing him that Aaron D. Stevens, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist, is to be tried sometime during the winterperhaps during the present month of January—by the Virginia State authorities, as at first proposed. This change in relation to Stevens' trial has probably been made in consequence of the appointment of Senator Mason's Congressional Investigating Committee, who,

tumbler of egg-nog, which he drank, bowing to the ladies in the galleries, creating much merriment.

The Kentuc'y Legislature has unanimously Groudia.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law, making it unlawful hereafter for any itinerant person or persons to vend or sell in that State any article of value, not manufactured in Georgia, by sample or otherwise, without a license. The license is 'one-hundred dollars, or other sum at the discretion of the uniferior Court of the County' in which the peddling or sales are made. An additional tax of one per cent. on one hundred dollars sold. The penalty is fine and imprisonment. entertain so ridiculous a proposition for a single in-stant—a proposition that even a Southern Convention ought to laugh down while it should be in course of bimple project.
D. J. Mandell and G. H. Hoyt and Dr. John
Williams were appointed a committee to collect
funds, and to call meetings in aid of the cause.
D. J. MANDELL.

TP E. H. Heywood delivered a lecture, last week,
before the New Bedford Lyceum, on 'Man, not
Clothes.' From the Mercury's notice of it we take
the following:

The Lecture Committee added a new laurel to
their wreath last evening, by introducing to their
platons E. H. Heywood, Esq., of Worcester. Those
whom the storm detained from the lecture lest
and of unequalled eloquence and philosophy, who
has thrown reputation, family pride, social seateem,
weath, everything away for an idea, which elicited results are and an extended report, says,
An eloquent tribute was paid to Wendell Phillips as a
man of unequalled eloquence and philosophy, who
has thrown reputation, family pride, social seateem,
weath, everything away for an idea, which elicited as a
man of unequalled eloquence and philosophy, who
has thrown reputation, family pride, social seateem,
weath, everything away for an idea, which elicited as a
man of unequalled eloquence and philosophy, who
has thrown reputation, family pride, social seateem,
weath, everything away for an idea, which elicited since the control of the control

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A destructive fire occurred among the warehouses in Beekman street, last week. Fifteen buildings were consumed, with valuable goods, including the extensive paper warehouse of Cyrus W. Field & Co. The lose is estimated at \$800.000, and the insurance will probably cover it. Several firemen were injured by the falling walls, and eight men are reported missing. Another fire occurred in Vesey street, at which, it is reported, three lives were lost.

Cold Weather in Northern New Harfshire.

—We learn from Mr. George Little, one of the conductors on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, that the thermometer at Littleton, on Thursday morning (29th) was 36 degrees below zero, and at Franconia 37 degrees below zero, and at Franconia 37 degrees below zero, and at Littleton froze his feet while busy getting out lumber; and at Hopkinton a man was found frozen to death in the street.

EF On the 14th ult., so intense was the cold in London that ice fully two inches in thickness was carted from ponds in the suburban districts; and towards evening, as the tide receded from high water

London that ice fully two inches in thickness was for the destruction of our worse than Egyptian operated from ponds in the suburban districts; and towards evening, as the tide receded from high water mark, a coating of ice was left on the banks of the Thames. The ornamental waters in the various parks were so much frozen that skating was soon anticipated. The London News, of the 17th, says that thousands of skaters and sliders were on the ice the day before, and that several serious accidents were prevented by the Royal Humane Society, who had pitched their tent near at hand in anticipation that their services would be needed.

Lee Dr. Howe, of the Perkins Institution for the Tuesday P. M.

Tool, Lewis T. Wigfall, the new Texas Senator, has been concerned in several affairs of honor, one with the late Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina,

n which the latter was wounded. The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided the colored children cannot be admitted into the common schools of that State. Shameful!

The Union meeting in Haverhill on Thursda was a failure. The principal speaker was poor Joseph C. Lovejoy, whose brain was turned by being the brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy—an honor that he little deserved.—Newburyport Herald.

The brother of Copeland telegraphed to Gov. Wise, asking if he might have his body. The reply was that he might have it if he would send a white man for it. Wise could not spare to insult a negro, even upon such an occasion. The bill to enslave all free negroes found in Mississippi on the first of July next, has passed the Lower House of the Legislature of that State, with only five votes against it, and will undoubtedly become a law. The money is to go into the school fixed it.

The object of the \$50 bequest to the agent of the New England Company, made by John Brown's will, is now understood. Nineteen years ago, he con-tracted a debt to the Company. It had outlawed three times over. But the old Puritan kept paying upon it from time to time as his poverty enabled him to do, and in the hour of his death diminished the

A beating club in Washington, which num bers twenty-five members, lately requested Lewis Clephane, a member, and one of the signers in aid of Helper's book, to resign.

The A Wheeling paper says that as Governor Wise neglected to appoint a Thanksgiving day, the people should observe the day that he goes out of office as a day of giving thanks.

Gerrit Smith has so nearly been restored to health, that he has returned to his home at Peterboro'. He will probably go to Europe.

We have received Halifax, N. S., papers of Dec 22. The Halifax Journal says that the loss of life at the entrance of that harbor, in the gale of the previous Wednesday, amounted to thirty-one, the largest number for many years. On Sunday last, there were 8000 persons, in

cluding 2000 women, skating on the Central Park Governor Wise said, very touchingly, to the nother.' They needed spanking as well as 'nursing. The sale of 'Helper's Crisis' has reached the number of 100,000 copies, and the gratuitous distribu-tion 25,000 more. It is believed that it will reach the full circulation of half a million.

To Helper has sent a splendidly bound copy of the unabridged edition of his 'Impending Crisis' to Missouri Clark, with a letter returning that gentleman his sincere thanks for the magnificent advortisement he has bestowed, free of charge, upon his 'incendiary' appeal to the poor whites of the South to vindicate their rights.

The year 1859 will be accounted memorable because of the number of illustrious or noted men who have died in its course, equaling, in this respect, 1832, when Scott, and Goethe, and Cuvier, and Adam Clarke, and Bentham, and Champollion, and Spurz-heim, and Charles Carroll, and Crabbe, and young Napoleon, closed their eyes forever on earth and its Napoleon, closed their eyes forever on earth and its things. The past year has seen Humboldt, and Hal-lam, and Irving, and Metternich, and De Quincey, and Robert Stephenson, and Brunel, and Broderick, and Choate, and Bond, and Prescott, and Oscar of Sweden, and King Bomba, and Paige, and John Brown, and other personages, join the 'innumeral

Neal Dow had a narrow escape from death at Portland on Wedneaday last. While in his ateam tannery, says the Argus, walking across one of the rafters, about 16 feet from the floor, he became he-wildered by the smoke and steam, and fell. His fall was broken by striking another beam, but he came down upon the top of the boiler, striking a hoe, which penetrated through his garments, inflicting a severe wound upon his body. Close by was a vat for scalding hot water into which he came near falling. would upon me source. Cose by was a value of scaling hot water into which he came near falling. He was insensible for some time, but ultimately recovered himself, and expressed his thankfulness that he had received no more serious injury.

SLAVES LIBERATED .- By the will of the late Lewis SLAYES LIBELIATED.—by the will of the late Lewis Y. Christman, of Warren County, N. C. ten favorite favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of \$10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property, consisting of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D. Jones, Esq., proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warren county.—Warrenton (N. C.) News.

Physiological Lectures.—Professors Brown and Burnham are delivering a series of lectures at No. 4 Mercantile Building, to the ladies of Boston, on physiology, pathology, anatomy and medicine. These lectures, which are gratuitous, are given every day at 10 o'clock, A. M., and are illustrated by anatomical preparations, manikins, &c.

Theory Ward Beecher charges that in the American edition of Spurgeon's sermons, his sentiments on slavery, contained in the English editions, have been suppressed. The Independent says—'A friend who has compared the English and American editions assures us that it is true."

IF A telegram in the Nord states that fourteen youths, pupils in the Naval School, having been implicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks, with a 30 pound shot at their feet, and quietly thrown into the Bosphorus. Their ages averaged about fifteen. The 127th anniversary of the birthday of Ben

jamin Banneker, the great negro mathematician, was celebrated in a becoming manner by the Philadelphia Banneker Institute a short time since The opening address was delivered by the President of the Institute, Mr. Parker T. Smith.

In South Easton, Pa., on the 22d inst., an itin-erant peddler of the 'Life of John Brown' was treat-ed to a dozen lashes on the back, and ordered out of The slave owners of Missouri are sending their slaves south as fast as possible; 34 recently left St. Louis on one steamer for Nashville, Tenn.

The letter of Mr. Fillmore to the recent Union saving meeting of New York was not read in public.
It did not serve the purpose of the originators of that

Government has lost a million of dollars, on the mail contracts, through the failure of the House of Representatives to organize. This is all owing to the obstinacy of the democratic minority.

INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Chicago, has indicted eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, under the Fugitive Slave Law, who participated in a rescue. Salem and the adjoining towns, in aid of the fund now being raised for the relief of the families of Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, on Friday evening, 6th inst. It will be addressed by Ralph W. Emerson, Wendell Phillips and James F. Clarke.

Convention to commence at half-past 7 octors, Blind at South Boston, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Kingston, Canada, where he is at This, surely, is the hour for the friends of Freedom to rally at the Capital, that our rulers may feel the united voice of the Empire State for a Personal Liberty Col. Lewis T. Wiefall, the new Texas Senator.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS TF NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held in Association Hall, ALBANY, Feb. 3d and 4th, commencing at half-past 2 o'clock, Friday P. M.
Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Lucy Cutter, J. Elizabeth Jones, Frances D. Gage, and others.

ERTY LAW.

TO FARMERS OR OTHERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A young man, on his first visit to the North, deirres a place for the winter in the country; can do most of the ordinary work of a farm, and desires immediate employment. Terms very reasondesires immediate employment. Terms very reable. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-Baldwinville.

CE CLOTHING FOR FUGITIVES, especially for men, and suited to the season, is much wanted, and may be sent by any well-wisher to No. 21 Cornhill, Boston.

## The Thinker:

BEING the 5th volume of the 'GREAT HARMONIA,'
by A. J. Davis, is just published and ready for
pelivery. Price One Dollar. Single copies sent by
mail, postage free, on receipt of the price. The usual
discount on wholesale prices.
Address BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

Boston, Dec. 16.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. What-

low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from secrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, hidneys them and indeed of all the crease, arise tion; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise

from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where pre-vailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eurprive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erssipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rieum, Scald Head, Riskworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropst, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The ARISING FROM VITILATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in containing the continuous of the surface of the surfac

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

taminated constitutions.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIO. are so composed that disease within the range of their

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiceness, Heartburn, Headache, arraing from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bouels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Januaice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPED CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in ad-vanced stages of the disease.

Vanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dargerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too momerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

#### PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS. THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine er where. May 7

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

## HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To the Ed's of Evangeliat:—'My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the lat of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming badd.'

Bridgewater, Oneids Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1856.

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union University.

President J. I. EATON, LL. D., Union University.

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

'Madam—I would state, that some time last spring I found my half falling off. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, the falling off of half crasse, and my locks, which before were quite gay, were cannow remains which before were quite gay, were cannow remains the first property of the falling of the fallin which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case. I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK. Editor 'Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohio.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.'

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor ' Christian Advo-

cate, Buffalo, N. Y.
'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best
I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its
natural color, &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American

and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.' Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston,

'Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my carlier years.'

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston: 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.'

Rev. S. B. MURLEY, Pastor Congregational Church, Attleboro', Mass.
'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.'

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co. M. Y.

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT-LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full well.

are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After

having used it for six weeks, my cstremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in wering the queries of any you may refer to me.' [The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.]

HAYTI. Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

Frontign.

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.' Rev. R. H. POŁLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wit-

ness,' Cincinnati, Ohio.

' It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till we know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisem Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-

v. J. A. H. CURNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. 'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.'

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church, Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A.
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hel-

mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.' Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon arned as black as when I was a young man.'

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.'

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.'

a large quantity might be disposed of."

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.'

LF We think that if these fail to consince, sothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sel articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. We sapire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 365 Broome Street, New York.' The Gensine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outcide wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by othere is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERT DEUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER. lyeop

WEL

INTI-SLA

BOBERS

TERM

in adva

pollars, if All relating to the directed, If Adverted three The

pennsylvani leties are a

LIBERATOR. The

ial Commit

TAILLIPS.

WM.

VOL

OF G

The follo

cent Veto

utes of the

In the ceral Const earnest de were rese was finally with an wards en should be

the Const

people. feetly clear which is nor incid the States. The podisciplinit of them. United States and the appearance of the states of

the appo

The pov

governme

militia, 'Congress determini ganized; Congress more effet by establi United St

The pestitution to be org

militia to every free spective of the ag It is not, Legislate enlarge this organswer the state

SONNET L. Ever it has been deemed a glorious deed

To draw the sword for Freedom. Greece and Ro Ennobled those who fought for freedom, home, Statues were decreed And poets sang, and children lisped the name Of him who freed a nation; and his praise Reaches through centuries to our own days. Long-enslaved Italy, her socient fame Through all her States is eager to regain; And Europe views her with approving eyes. Oh, generous martyr to poor Slavery's cries! Not on thy neck, but others' pressed the chain, Yet its strong links weighed on thy pitying hea Oh, slave-deliverer, thing the better part !!

Success is no true proof of a good cause, Else had it followed thee, friend of the slave! Nor is the breath of mobs the best applause That cheers to noble deeds the truly brave. See that rude couch, where, bleeding, faint and pal The Negro's champion lies : vet firm, and true ; Then hear the Southern Chivalry assail The half-dead man with questions, not a few What does that scene recall? Hast thou ne'er rec

Those sickening tales of Rome's, or Spaniard's den, Whence Inquisitions' victims, faint, half-dead, From torture-dungeons borne by cruel men, Were forced to listen and to give reply, Their throbbing heads deafened by agony? JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (England.)

> For the Liberator. TINES.

To our Pastor, the Rev. M. G. KIMBALL, for his brave ords, spoken Dec. 11th, 1859, in commemo the martyrdom of John Brown.

Thanks for the earnest words so nobly spoken! Thanks for the lesson we to-day have heard! Our hearts grew strong and braver while we listen As manly eloquence proclaimed the Word.

We felt how glorious is a true, free spirit, That will not stoop for gain, or place, or power; Or hide a nation's guilt with words smooth-spoke That falters not when comes the trial-hour.

That on Truth's alter, with a faith unshaken, Will calmly lay each hope of worldly gain, Content to lose fame, station, gain and power, Rather than manhood's noble life to stain

And when with words impassioned, strong and ea We heard thee plead for a poor outcast race. We felt each life-pulse throb with shame and sorro That such foul sin our country should disgrace

And when we heard thee tell of that brave Martyr. Who for the slave went calmly out to die, We felt how glorious 'twas a Life to offer, At Freedom's shrine, with faith so strong and high

And we, anew, within our hearts recorded The solemn vow to follow where Truth leads: And never yield to Slavery's demon power, For Church or State-for party, sect or creed. Again accept our thanks; and, in the future,

Twill give thee joy to know thou hast been true And never in the path of duty faltered. But sought our faith and strength to still renew. May God reward thee, earnest, faithful Teacher! Sarth's richest gift-the soul's sweet peace-

And over may'st thou stand by Freedom's altar, Content for Right the world's praise to resign. Barre, Mass. Dec., 1859.

For the Liberator. WENDELL PHILLIPS Why the Southern self-styled 'Chivalry' call Wendell Phillips 'a nuisance.'

And so, Wendell Phillips 's a nuisance' ! Unhappy man! what has he done? And how, in South Chivalry's usance, Has he this new epithet won

· He asserts that a negro's no chattel, But a man, and that freedom 's his right; Says 'tis wicked to sell with my cattle

A brother, because he's not white Why, the man must be surely demented, To tell us that toil is not play: And our slaves are so gay and contented,

They don't sigh for freedom-not they. And we masters are so patriarchal, And so gentle, and loving, and kind,

That the subjects of rulers monarchal Must see slaves are best off, or be blind. Want freedom! White people must carry The chain matrimonial for life;

But a slave's not permitted to marry, And be plagued with a husband or wife. Want freedom! The little white haby Must have its fine clothes, and a nurse;

While the black one can wear its rags shabby, And its weight help add weight to the pur Of its master. Went freedom ! what folly To say slaves want freedom ! They sing, Dress and dance; they are idle and jolly; Happy they as a queen or a king.

How they hate the white men who entice then From Slavery's pleasures to stray! They love dearly the masters who price them,

"Tis true, some few slaves have dissented From their faith in all Slavery's joys, And some parents have been discontented. When sold from their girls and their boys;

'And some run away from their masters, And seek freedom on Canada's shores; But each family has some disasters-

Abolitionists all are great bores! And, to make our annoyances double, When our gentle requests they don't heed

We have some times the pleasure and trouble To see our slaves flogged till they bleed.

For Phillips would call it "a lie;" We have had the additional trial To see a twelve-hundred "boy" die.

Wendell Phillips's a terrible nuisance, To expose all these troubles, and more; So, according to "chivalrie" usance, We vote Wendell Phillips a bore :

And if said Wendell Phillips be a man, We invite him to "come South," and see If we hang him not high as hung Haman, By our Lynch-law, on some forest tree."

JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (England.)

THE DEPARTED YEAR. Another year is swallowed by the sea Of sunless waves! Another year, thou past eternity ! Hath rolled o'er new-made graves But there are things which time devoureth not:

Thoughts whose green youth Flowers o'er the ashes of the unforgot;

And words whose fruit is truth.

## THE LIBERATOR.

REMARKS ON THE RECENT EVENTS AT HARPER'S FERRY, AND THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

BY REV. U. M. FISE, OF TAUNTON

After all that has been written and said in regard to the affair at Harper's Ferry, and its melancholy sequel, it may be presuming in me to attempt to add anything. And I confess that I speak to-night, more from the fact that I desire to speak, than from any hope that I can cast new light upon the subject. Besides, I believe the pulpits of this town have been event should not pass unnoticed by them.

On the second day of this month, John Brown was

hung at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. land. us endeavor to look at this question fairly, and anand where, if at all, we can see the tragic events re- are his most eloquent eulogium. ferred to, in a truthful light.

be based upon fa'sehood. But we must ask, what

country said they had a right to tax you, without your being represented in their legislature, you denied the right. When they said you should write on was heavily taxed, you threw it into the sea. And when, afterwards, they attempted to force you into of his bitterest foes. submission, you deliberately took your swords and muskets, and slaughtered your oppressors, and drove

them from the country.

And to-day, you look upon those who led you in that fight, as heroes; and upon those who fell, as When Gov. Wise looked upon John Brown, a pris

was a righteous cause, and the bloodshed justified by he showed to a disadvantage. In his attempted exercy principle of justice and right. And, moreover, hortation to Brown, he found himself more than anyou believe that, in aiding you to freedom and inde- swered; and felt his position instantly changed from pendence, the French nation did perfectly right, and that of teacher to that of scholar. acted upon the golden rule of doing unto others as they would be done by.

But there were some men here, however, who did and to-day their descendants are ashamed of their cate his sentiments, and speak what he thought of his and thought yourselves quite a nation,—numerous enough to take a place among the nations of the earth.

No wonder that Gov. Wise she

take the lives of your rulers, because a tythe of your knew how to use, that the prisoner was the 'games money was demanded, how much greater is the right to do likewise of the 4,000,000 of men and women cock-pit before; but the phenomenon of a genuine whom we have robbed of every privilege, liberty, or hero of the Puritan stamp was new to him. His If you presumed to shed blood, because your rights

Enough of the more familiar with them. prerogative which a human being most desires?

that every stain is a badge of honor!

starved you in prisons, and burned you at the stake, never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction ruffians who narrowly examined them with laughter I think there is not a candid man in the country.

Heaven for the justice of your cause!

yours, are actually the wrongs of the slave to-day. plan. This was, it seems, to establish a depot of arms, And now, beside his present cause of rebellion, how ammunition and provision, in the fastnesses of the poor how frivolous appears your revolutionary cause mountains, where a strong defence could be made

with you in your slight oppression, and aided you to pecting that as soon as his purposes became known, independence. But what shall I say of those who the slaves quite generally would rise and flock to his not only refuse to sid the slave, but who do not even standard, while many of the white citizens who are sympathize with him in his great wrongs? What opposed to slavery would also heartily join his entershall I say of a Republic whose every seventh citizen prise. And so confident was he of this, that he be Christians, who teach us that 4,000,000 of men ment which was to go into operation as soon as practice. and women among us ' have no rights which we are ticable. bound to respect'? What of a Church that upholds emous prayers, and repeats its heartless profesprejudice in the pews, and feel themselves, as they are, the most abject cowards alive?

the people; that the Supreme Court is not the has made and manifested for the past few weeks. Law'; that the Church does not contain the religion of the land; and that the Ministers are unwise that has failed; and how little logic it re by no means the highest moral teachers.

governments and courts can never destroy; that we templates the forcible release of the slaves from serv have a love for humanity and truth, which a lying tude, at present, must be unsound. And therefore church and hypocrital priesthood can never quench; could not sanction or approve such a plan. But I and that we have a living admiration of sincerity and should disapprove it solely on the ground that it could independence, in spite of the selfish maxims of com- not succeed. Brown confesses that he was deceived

deeds; to whom the mere talk of the reformer was Now let us look at his motives. idle wind; and to whom the faithlessness and recrecalled him mad! Nothing surer than that he was echoed again, 'He hath a devil!'

mad, or else the world is.

This man believed that Christ came to the world. not as a cosmopolitan scape-goat—not to set up dogmas We think we are Christians, when we are only politifor men to quarrel about -not to be admired and be- cal religionists, -acrambling for comfortable situalieved in, simply-but to be followed as an example. And this wild faith in Christianity had the most luxuriant soil to grow in; for the blood of the Pilgrims was in the believer's veins.

He looked back over five sires, and saw the pro genitor who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock. The stream of Puritan blood had only eddied into five hearts to reach his own. And it seems to have come to him full of the early fire-uncorrupted

falling into his veins with the light and glow of three rare sight among us,-a brave, free, uncorruptible

This blood gave him the cool brain, the warm heart the iron nerve, the indomitable will. It gave him the logical mind, that sees straight to its cor and the practical hand, that follows up the thought And it gave him that shrewd common sense which makes the veil of sophistry that selfishness throws over the truth, as transparent as a web of gossamer.

This blood of the Pilgrims, mellowed by the light of a more liberal and loving faith than the early stock knew, and tempered by the warmth of a large and silent in regard to the matter; and I think such an generous humanity, nourished into life a man whose event should not pass unnoticed by them. marvellous heroism has stirred the dullest pulse in the

His blood is on the legal instruments of torture an death with which Virginia slew him; and his body swer it truthfully. For once, at least, let us endeavor sleeps in calm repose in the shadow of the rock of his to be impartial. Let us come out from our parties, own homestead; but John Brown lives in the loving our churches, our commercial interests, and take a regard of thousands of earnest hearts, whose sigh stand where we can look down upon all these plains; have been his funeral dirge, and whose honest team

But did John Brown do right in going to Virginia If we really desire to form correct opinions on this to free slaves? Let me tell you what has been my subject, we must not inquire what laws, customs, or candid opinion. When the first reports came, that institutions John Brown violated: for all these may the intention of exciting a general insurrection among man rights he infringed? What moral the slaves, and had been captured by force of arms a principle he violated? What Christian obligation he Harper's Ferry, I supposed the leader was some braindisregarded? And if the truthful answers to these less fanatic: for it was evident, that had he been the questions find him guilty, let him be condemned; if most accomplished military leader, and had the best not, let him be justified. Or, so far as he is found appointed army in the world, he could not have su guilty or innocent, let him be condemned or justified. ceeded in such an enterprise. And so, I thought it About ninety years ago, when the rulers of this was some ill-advised plot, which would surely end in defeat, and bring its leaders to dishonorable death.

But when fuller reports came, and the smoke and dust of excitement had cleared away, the affair began stamped paper, and pay a premium for it, you said to assume a different aspect: and it was only necessary you would not do it. When they sent tea here that to give John Brown time to speak for himself, to have him command the respect of the entire nation-even

> Look at the testimony which Gov. Wise involuntarily bore in his behalf; the substance of which was that he was one of the bravest, truest, and most magnanimous men he ever met.

martyrs; and the fields whereon they fought, as con- oner, he saw a man whom all the authority and power of Virginia could not overawe or move. In his inter-You believe the cause in which you took up arms view with his prisoner, I think Gov. Wise felt that

In going to see his prisoner, Gov. Wise evidently expected to find a wild fanatic, who, being captured, would be craven. But he found a man, who, though not believe your acts were right, and still sought to subdued, was every inch a king: a man who dared aid your oppressors. You called these men Tories; demand his rights, and defend his conduct, and advoforefathers. You were some 3,000,000 of people then, foes, even in the face of the armed and angry mob

No wonder that Gov. Wise should turn away in ad-Well, if you had a right to draw your swords, and miration, and say, in the most expressive language he

Enough of the man has now been revealed to u were slightly trespassed upon, much more may the so that we can judge of him and of his motives with slave shed blood, who stands without one poor privi- tolerable accuracy: and enough of his plan, so that lege he can call his own! If you can look upon your we can judge of the wisdom of it. In his address to blood stained award, and feel that the hand which the Virginia Court, when about to receive the sengrasps the weapon is not a criminal's, then the stave tence of death, he says, 'I deny every thing but may slaughter till he is dripping with blood, and feel what I have already admitted, of a design on my part hat every stain is a badge of honor! to free slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a You slew thousands of men, because a small portion clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when of your money was demanded. But what if all your I went into Missouri, and there took slaves, without en demanded, and you, and your wires the snapping of a gun on either side, moving then and children? What if your tyrants had come upon through the country, and finally leaving them in you, and bound you with literal chains, and worked Canada. I desired to have done the same thing again, you under the lash, and beaten you with rods, and on a much larger scale. That was all I intended. I and put your wives and daughters upon the auction-block before your eyes, and sold them to the brutal or to make insurrection.'

but who believes this statement to be correct : for by Then had you drawn the knife to regain your rights, the most infallible proofs, John Brown has convinced well might you have appealed to the world and even his worst enemies, that his word can be relied on. Here, then, is his design - his entire design. These wrongs that I have supposed might have been But let us pass it by for a moment, to look at his making bold sallies to rescue slaves, and obtain pris-You love the French, because they sympathized oners as hostages, and spoils to defray expenses : ex-What of a Supreme Court, claiming to had formed a Constitution for a Provisional Govern-

Such-from all that has yet transpired-I conceiv this stupendous iniquity, while it daily whines its to have been substantially his plan. And I confess, that to me the scheme seems visionary and wild: be sions? And what of a Ministry, who prate of duty not so wild now, as it would have appeared three and self-sacrifice, while they stand dumb before the months ago. For Virginia herself has made such scheme seem far more plausible and likely of success, than it would have appeared before the excitement an But I am glad the Government does not represent evident alarm and great military display which she

But I remember how easy it is to pronounce a pla quires to prove the wisdom of a scheme that has suc I thank God that we have a sense of right, which ceeded. But it seems to me that any plan which conmerce and political chicanery. • • in regard to the readiness of the slaves to join an e Living here, in the North, some years ago, was a terprise for their deliverance. And doubtless he was plain, quiet, practical man, who actually felt his broth- deceived in regard to the action of some men who rhood to humanity; who hated words and loved were not slaves. This is all I desire to say of his plan.

It is difficult for us, who live, and think, and lahor ancy of the Church was the standing grief of his life. solely for ourselves, to appreciate the motives of a He was afflicted as few men ever were, -viz., with man who labors unselfishly for others. We are so uta living faith in the Sermon on the Mount. He ac- ter strangers to such motives, that when we see ther tually believed it, and supposed it was meant to be acted upon, we think the workman is a lunatic conpractised in the present life! No wonder the world madman; and the cry of eighteen centuries ago is

How can we comprehend such a man, trained as we The Church has made the Gospel a mere pack-horse are in the precepts and practices of almost thorough to ride to glory on. It offers to let you mount, if you selfishness? You and I, who grudgingly give a fewill get up in the prescribed way, and sit in the fash- pence to the poor now and then; and possibly feel, at ionable attitude, and call the beast the particular long intervals, a little sympathy with the afflicted and nickname which they have adopted. Religion is a oppressed; what do see know of the man who feels very comfortable thing to profess—leaving out the and thinks, and toils continually for the helpless and practice. It is exceedingly pleasant to sit quietly, down-trodden? I presume we should say of Christ, and sing about 'the other side of Jordan.' But to go that he was the veriest fanatic, if we had not been to work and practise religion, so as to bring 'the catechised into the belief that it would be very naughother side of Jordan' over here, is quite another ty to say so, and that possibly it might affect our tanding at Head-quarters !

Thus is our very religion bottomed on selfish tions, and praying that a pleasant nook may be reserved for us when we are sent to the other land.

But who stops to lift the burden from the should-ers of his tired brother, to take up the wounded by the wayside of life, to deliver him who has faller among thieves, and to say to the tyrant whose foot h on his brother's neck, 'Let up!' Not we !- and of the man who does do it, we cry, madman! fool! agitator! dissolver of the Union!

I know that, on Sunday, in church, we believe in

Christ, who bade us be loving, and generous, and go free, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy of Time; and Slavery took a day's march towards the echo won't get out to disturb our commercial interests.

Talk about the 'hardened and bigoted' Jews ston-

Talk about the 'hardened and bigoted' Jews stoning their prophets, and killing those who stood for the truth! Do you suppose the world has got done mur-hand, to free slaves? I do not ask if it was legal, dering the honest and self-sacrificing? Why don't constitutional, politic, but only if it was right? It your ministers here speak truthfully what they feel, the logic of Bunker hill was sound, then John Brown ad all they feel? Because you'll kill them, if they was right. If the Massachusetts Bill of Rights is do. At least, you 'll try to; and if you do n't succeed, it won't be for lack of intention. You call men to instruct you morally, and then tell them just what to say, and how much! You'll make progress at that If Rogers, Ridley, Latimer, were martyrs, John

fools,'-remembering that God takes just such in- ercise. truments with which to confound the wise. The If their self-reliant, thoughtful, hardy, and brave. It led him rights of the friendless and oppressed. away from so-called 'good society'; but so much the No right, had he, to go into Virginia to free slaves petter for him; it left him uncorrupted, and gave him What right has Virginia to hold slaves? The same a chance of becoming a man. It taught him to think right that you have to meet your neighbor to-night with Nature's logic, that asks what is truth, and how and rob him of his money. The same right that these

gular fact, that so far in the world's history, the best men and who steals men on the coast of Congress men have handled swords. If you doubt this, think is much less a criminal than he who holds more intelof Washington and St. Peter!

eyes. Here he was lucky again. For, had he fallen tians-the chivalry of the nineteenth century! readmill, 'that he might eat a piece of bread.'

tures; which, as he escaped the trammels of sectaand a lofty sense of right; and, as he did not take on against the hideous religion we offer her! the shackles of the Church, it left him with some freedom to act out his convictions. And it left the cept the right which heartless and soulless Power almands, 'Go thou and do likewise,' and, 'Remember to do so, if he thought he could do it successfully. those in bonds as bound with them,' he looked upon I have said before, that I could not approve of an as spoken to himself; and in the simplicity of his armed invasion, but solely on the ground of its im-

dependent occupation, until the commencement of his farthest hope. the troubles in Kansas. When he saw the strong He had a higher mission than he knew of. He did he do them. When summoned to a council of upon the battle-field.
war, his Spartan reply was, 'Tell the General when But the exhibition ne wants to fight, to send for me !"

not allowed in his company; and it came to be an what it could do under the most trying circumevidence of high moral rank to be found the compan-stances. We wanted to know what unselfishness

that Slavery could not plant its bloody footsteps there, barred them in, that he might open their prison doors All these things we have now seen and heard. We and bid them go out free.

their removal. Let us glance at the scene which ap- tan, the heroism of the defender of the oppressed. peared before him, and think of it as he undoubtedly looked upon it. Here was one of the first nations in State-wounded nigh to death-helpless-his friends the world, that started as the champion of inalienable scattered, or fallen around him-the mangled corpse human rights and human equality, now utterly re- of a son by his side, and another in the death-agony creant to its early principles, and become the open before him. defender and propagandist of the most inhuman tyranny the world over saw.

ral humanity and consciousness are above the brutes. retract his principles? He saw them wronged and oppressed in every manner that selfishness, and lust, and revenge can dictate. Among them he saw churches, and ministers, and are criminals. statesmen, claiming to be Christian; while the statesmen said, that 'religion and humanity have nothing made to him, he tells them it is they who have need to do with polities; interest alone is the governing of repentance, for the wrongs and blood of outraged principle with nations.' And the priests said, that thousands bear witness in heaven against them. slavery is a divine institution, ordained of God from the beginning.' So they propped the auction-block for his blood,-hemmed in by swords and bayonete Scripture rules; and drove them in gangs to the rice- and even his swamps to the cheering music of devout psalms!

And yet, the will of this handful of tyrants was the date, and no authority overawe. power and the law of the land! Every one of them, acluding the women and children, being equal in political power to seven freemen of the North.

He saw that every officer of government, from the littlest Postmaster of the littlest town, up to the President, was the creature and the tool of this slave-oli garchy. And over all, he saw a Supreme Court. whose members have lived until their locks are whitened by the snows of many winters, but whose frosts, alas! have frozen the humanity in their hearts, so that they can promulgate sentiments which pirates everywhere will approve, and the most ruffian and brutal selfishness rejoice in; a court in which all political fogyism seems to culminate and petrify, which says that every seventh human being among us ' has no rights which we are bound to respect'! While of weakness, of complaint, but a Socratic heroism and under all, he saw the brutalized and helpless slave,now well clothed and fed, with home, and wife, and whose death has ever hallowed a noble cause. children,-now chained in the market-place, and sold heard the bay of the savage dogs upon their track!

And in view of all these wrongs, -this two hundred had colored their skins !- in view of these borrible bound. wrongs, I say, John Brown asked, not politicians or

just; and to sacrifice everything for the sake of the darkness be as the noonday; thy righteousness shall right. And I know, too, that through the week we go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy believe in somebody else, who tells us to keep what rear-ward. And, looking all the consequences in the we've got, and get what we can; and leave self-sac-face, he gathered a few friends around him, and derifice to fanatics and Sunday professions. And even liberately prepared for the encounter, and went calmthose professions must be so softly uttered, that the ly down into the shadow of slavery, and struck as he was able for the freedom of the oppressed.

Now let us look for a moment at one of the world's rights only tut he for every right that man can ex-Brown was more a martyr. They died for religious

was noble. Brown's was Christ-like early life of John Brown was such as to make him for they died for their own rights, but he for the

much we can get of it; and not with society's logic, gamblers in your dens here have to fleece their silly that is always asking how much of the truth it will victims. The same right that the pirate on the high e safe to use!

He was a bashful man; suffering more from diffi
Why, Virginia herself says that the man who goe

lence, he tells us, than from all other fear. Fortu- to Africa, and sells or buys her people, and is taken nate again here. Our bashful boys are always our with them on the high sees, shall be treated as a pi best thinkers, most sympathetic, and purest-hearted. rate. And yet that man holds his cargo of slaves by The man who subdued kings on this continent was so precisely the same right as does every planter on the bashful, that in rising before Congress to acknowledge soil of Virginia. He has not committed one single ofthe honor of a vote of thanks, he broke down without fence more than every slaveholder has. Nay, he saying a word. The man who blushes before the flash has not committed so great offence; for just in pro of Beauty's eye, is not apt to blanch before the flash portion to the increased intelligence of a man, and his consequent stronger desire for liberty, in just that Brown was trained in the use of arms. It is a sin- proportion the crime of his enslavement increases.

f Washington and St. Peter!

In his later youth he studied theology, with a view a cargo of human beings on the high seas, is a pirate, to entering the ministry; but his studies were inter- is he? while 15,000 men on land, holding 300,000 rupted by a fortunate attack of inflammation in the human beings in bondage, are gentlemen and Chris-

among the priests, the chances are, that he would This is the political, the Republican, nay, the Chris have gone to work, like them, in some theological tian logic of the men of America to-day! Such, taken readmill, 'that he might cat a piece of bread.'

But this intention of his led him to study the Scripwhich we hold up before the world.

Well may the world cry shame upon us! Well rianism, was one of the best things that could have may the reformer in Europe pause before he asks for happened to him. It gave him a true idea of duty, a Republic !- And well may Hindostan bar its gates

simple words of Christ—unshorn of their force by false ways claims over the weaker party; then John Brown nterpretation-impressed upon an earnest soul, that had a right to go into her territory, and help her vicloved the obligation they imposed. And the com- tims to escape. And, more than this, it was his duty

eart, he sought to obey them.

We next find him on a farm in New York, where to settle for himself. Brown felt he could succeed, practicability. But that is a question for every man e continues his obscure, though most manly and in- and went-and failed-and then succeeded beyond

arm and stout heart needed in that territory, he went went there to aid the slave, but God sent him to die there, and supported the Right by word and blow. for him. He went there to show what love and gen-He was there for deeds; and right bravely and nobly erosity could do; and, possibly, what heroism was

But the exhibitions demanded of him were of higher nature than these. The world wanted to see With the loathing of a true soul, he hated cowards, how a Christian hero could die. We needed to be and liars, and hypocrites. The profane swearer was shown what manhood there was yet among us, and signifies-what integrity meant-what moral honesty When the strife in that territory ended, and he saw was, in actual life, and when put to the extremest test

We needed to be told yet again, what Slavery does e came eastward again; but not to forget the cause with a live Christian-to see what the Courts of this of Freedom and the oppressed. The wronged, the country would do with the man who dared to prac-plundered, the degraded,—he carried them in his tise the Sermon on the Mount—to hear what the minheart; and in the constant darkness of the present, laters and churches would say of one who not only his manly hand was ever feeling for the bolt that believed, but followed the precepts of their Master.

have seen that Slavery demands the blood of every It was the study of his life how best to fight the practical Christian within her borders—that her Court riant wrong of this land, and release those who are convict of murder and treason every one who dares rushed and bleeding beneath its hoof. Look at him to act upon the Golden Rule-and that a majority of as he was, when he stood here among us, contemplat- the ministers and churches of the land condemn the ing the wrongs of the slave, and devoting his life to man who adds to the humanity of the Good Samari-Look at that single man in the au

See him thus, as he is approached by the representa

tives of the highest power and authority of the State; He saw 4,000,000 human beings actually degraded and does he quail-nay, even waver? Does he ask as much below the level of the brutes, as their natu- for mercy? Does he deny his purposes? Does he When reproached with being a criminal, he calmly

replies that he is not a criminal: that it is they who

When the canting exhortation to repentance i Thus, in face of a furious mob, who were yelping

with Bibles; and trafficked in women and children that were eager for his life,-confronted by the first according to religion; and wrote texts upon their officers and Chief Magistrate of the State,-he defetters; and bred human beings for the market by clared his purposes, his convictions of truth and duty, s opinion of his enemies, -maintained the justice of his acts, and demanded his rights, -- till the He saw that these 4,000,000 men and women were military looked on in admiration and envy of his aimed as the property of three hundred thousand courage, and even the Governor turned away conother men and women ; i. e., that the oppressed were founded and in pleased astonishment at a man whom thirteen times more numerous than the oppressors. no defeat could humble, no approaching fate intimi-Look at him through his trial, and see the same

dignity and courage and candor attend him there. Think of that marvellous speech before the Courteloquent with child-like simplicity and candor :-

· Had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, th 'Had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy a reward, rather than a punishment.' And they, and you, and I know that these words

are true.

hardest trials of all: and there is no word of regret, fortitude, which make him the peer of any martyr

In the last, fearful hour, he seems to have been the to the highest bidder,-now pampered and caresaed, calmest actor in that tragic scene. Taking a kind then beaten with rods, mangled by bloodhounds, farewell of his friends, and thanking his jailor for his burned at the stake,-tortured by every process that kindness, he calmly mounts the scaffold, and, while fiendish souls can invent. And he heard the low the instruments and appendages of legal murder are prayer from a thousand huts, asking Heaven again being adjusted to him, merely requests that there be and again how long the night shall last! And he no unnecessary delay; then quietly waits some ten heard, too, the despairing wail of the helpless mother horrible minutes for the awkward cavalry to take up and child flying through the trackless forests, as they their position, when the fall of the trap leaves sus pended by the neck the best manhood in Virginia.

Say what you will of political expediency, of laws years' bondage of an outraged people, -in chains with- and Constitutions; John Brown was hung for attemptout a crime,—stricken without a provocation,—plun-ing to succor the needy, to relieve the oppressed, to dered and degraded for no other reason than that God

On the day that he died, millions of the best hear churches, but God, what was his duty in the premises! in the world best in sympathy for him; and the hatred And God said to him, 'If thou undo the heavy burden, and break every yoke, and let the oppressed the hour-hand of Progress went forward on the clock

field of its red death.

'There is a chasm in the coming years,

Agape for strife's Niagara of blood.

Or to be bridged by brave hearts linked in love. Not in vain has John Brown fallen in the cause of Freedom. His death broke out another rivet in every shackle that binds God's image in the dust,

Every slave may have a higher hope, and every lover of human rights thank God that another man tyr's blood is thrown into the scale where Oppression is being weighed by the hand of Eternal Justice What the' the Martyrs and Prophets have perished The Angel of Life rolls the stone from their graves; Immortal's the love and the freedom they cherished. Their faith's triumph-cry stirs the spirits of slaves!

They are gone—but a glory is left in our life, Like the day-god's last kiss on the darkness of even-Gone down on the desolate seas of their strife, To climb as star-beacons up Liberry's heaven. Slaves cry unto God! but be our God revealed Slaves cry units Gos. In our works, in our warfare for man.

And bearing—or borne upon—Victory's shield,
Let us fight battle-harnessed, and fall in the van.

Tread calmly on, in the mad world's despite, Nurse the faith in thy heart, keep the lamp of Gal bright,
And, my life for thine! it shall end in the Right.

CARPETING 'All the Year Round'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING. 285 WASHINGTON STREET

(NEAR WINTER STREET,)

R ECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eag.

land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsten, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES. For cash or approved credit.

CHARLES HAZELTINE. PIANO-FORTE TUNER REPAIRER

Orders may be left at Russell & Tollman's, 291 Washington street, and at the Neponset Post-

Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Wulf Pries, and their fellow-members of the Men-delssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. F. Baker, and W. R. Babcock. Nov. 4.

20.000 COPIES Already Subscribed for

IN NEW ENGLAND. IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION.

The great Book of the Day! NOW READY.

THE LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. BY JAMES REDPATH.

Authorized by, and having the sanction of the Brown Family.

1 volume, 12 mo., 400 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, two beautiful engravings, and a

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PORTRAIT. Price. One Dollar.

To be published before New Year's.

This work will contain an Autobiography of

BROWN'S EARLY LIFE, never before published, which is the most character istic and interesting production of the kind since the Autobiography of Franklin.' No reprint of it will be allowed. This work will not be put in the bookstores, and must be procured of the publishers' Agents. A liberal per centage on each copy sold is secured by contract to the family of Capt. Brown.

THAVER & ELDRIDGE, Publishers, Nos. 114 and 116 WASHINGTON STREET. D23 1w.

JOHN BROWN.

N excellent likeness of the 'Hero of Harpe's Ferry,' with his Autograph,-replies to ques-A. Ferry, with his Autograph,—replies to questions propounded to him by Senator Mason and others, at the time of his capture,—and his inimitable address to the Virginia Court when about to receive his sentence of death;—may be had at this effect. REDDING & CO., State street, wholesale agents. Price, 15 cents—\$10 per hundred.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

A LIVE BOOK. 50,000 Copies have been Sold.

NOW IS THE TIME! THIS is the work that is creating so much excitement IN CONGRESS. Large 12 mo. volume, 420 pages, cloth. Price, \$1.00. Octavo edition, pa-

vers, 50 cents For sale by Booksellers and News Agents ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED, to sell this work the country through. Terms libe-

Single copies sent to any address, postpaid, on re-ceipt of price. Address A. B. BURDICK, Publisher,
D23 3t No. 146 Nassanu st., New York.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR: OR, LOW WAGES AND HARD WORK THREE Lectures by Mrs. C. H. Dall, as fol-

I lows:

I. Death or Dishonor.

II. Verify your Credentials.

III. The Opening of the Gates.'
Forming a thorough examination,—with abundant and interesting 'Facts and Figures,'—of the whole question of Woman's labor. 1 vol. 18mo. Paper, 60 cents: cloth, 63 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Just published, by WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Washington street, Hoston.

Dec 9. 2wis.

our own in the c of the U of this S men tha al instit In al discipling cation of

istratio not be of the d forever For in the k vention be exec withou I have perative I there

origina lature, tution Unde tate, in judgme legislat poses discrim decessor and evislatur to give but to

which sult.
It is a cand They tors or call the

rugge vious; vious; vious; vious; vious; vious; vious; vious and fi vious and fi vious and fi vious a state wron, nothin nothin nothin life vious; vious are e premiearn pose subsection vious; vious are e vious; vious are e vious; vious are e vious; vious are e vious; vious vious; vious vious; vious vious; vious vious; vious vious; vious vious; vious;